Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 103 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sakhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Cuttack, Ingoon, Andalay, Combo, Indy, Bwera-Elliya, Aen (Camp), Aen (Steamer Point), Zuzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted by the Head Office and Branches of the Bank on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE OKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Changchun, Darien (Dairen), Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.), Kaiyuan, Kaiyuan (Manchuria), Calcutta, London, Lyons, Kongtieh (Mukden), Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Singapore, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney (Australia), Seattle (U.S.A.), Shimonoseki, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 7,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosquare, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £300,000
Reserve Fund £70,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Arthur James Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. John Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georgesallat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOARD COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Gokuldas, Esq.
BAY OFFICE:
Corner of Bazar Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be agreed on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits given on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Hakata, Hankau, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, London, Moji, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,630,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAINAN, TAKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, TAMSUI
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per anum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chirman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for you family in case of an early death.
The National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before dealing the question of Insuring your life.
RALLI & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
DHARANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Silk you have been admiring

(1)
YOUR TASTE
(2)
'YOUR STYLE
(3)
YOUR FASHION
These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.
The Silk' you have been admiring' is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof,, is 5 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 650 and Rs. 500. . . . . sold for Rs. 350 and Rs. 295, recpectively.
Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP,
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511.

EASTERN HOTEL
13, Meadows Street, Bombay
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be pre paid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 3 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3. Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Anna.

LOST.

ONE BUNDLE, containing two INVOICE BOOKS on Saturday last, somewhere in Abdul-Rheman Street, covers bear owner's name. Finder will be rewarded. Please write to Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4073

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PORTABLE TYPEWRIIERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
86, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay
Tele: "Writertype."2

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Re. 1 per lb. PROVISION DEPT: Cheese Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees, etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

A ZANZIBAR FIRM in British East Africa with business connections in all parts and best references already representing a few firms is now open to represent Indian Exporting Houses, Manufacturers, Shippers, Insurance Companies, etc., etc., etc., and act as their Receiving and Distributing Agent. For further particulars write to Box No. 204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4054

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nationa Portable, Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case, Rs. 180 Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver. Reliable secondhand Typewriters, any make All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

ON GOVERNMENT & RAILWAY LIST.—Your requirements in Stationery, Typewriters, Supplies, Accessories, and Office Supplies, viz., Stationery of all kinds. Ribbons for all makes of Machines. Oil Oilers, Erasers, Paper, Carbon Paper (Typewriter, Pen and Pencil) Clipless Paper Fasteners, Pneumatic Ink Wells, Obtainable from:—Y. MICHAEL & Co., Margaon, G. P. O. Box 75, Bombay.
3979

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 34, Churchgate, Bombay, can supply you with decent jobs, English speaking domestic servants. Special facilities for Military Officers Enquiries invited.
4064

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dyname, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

WANTED you to purchase a t once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhauste. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay.
3313

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CASHIER with three Assistants for the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay, on Rs. 150 per month. Men of experience and position will be preferred. Apply to the Bank.
3845

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Fast SHORTHAND TYPIST and a GRADUATE CORRESPONDENT CLERK Apply personally JEENA & CO., 34, Churchgate St., Fort.
4059

WANTED—A SUPERVISOR at MOTINO DHARAMNO KANTO, having a good knowledge of English and Gujarati Bookkeeping. Security of Rs. 5,000 required. Apply personally with testimonials to R. B. HIRACHAND NEMCHAND, No. 292, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.
3988

REQUIRED.—A WEAVING MASTER in Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Those only who can join immediately need apply with full details about knowledge, age and caste to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4040

AN experienced SPINNING MASTER WANTED in Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Those only who can join immediately need apply with full details about knowledge, age and caste to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
4041

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A WEAVING MASTER for a Bombay Mill, on salary of Rs. 450 (more or less according to qualifications) with prospects. Apply submitting all particulars about knowledge stating caste to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4032

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS on Rs. 25 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 5th May, 1918, when selected applicants will be advised to appear for the examination to be held on 15th May, 1918, at 11 a.m., sharp. F. J. PAGE, for Loco and Carriage Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Parel.
4076

WANTED—FOR BHOPAL DURBAR—An AUDITOR, well up in English and experienced in Traffic audit work, specially in work line-section, also a CLERK, well versed in goods works, salaries Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 60, with annual increments of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 respectively. Applications should reach SHAH MUSTAFA AHMAD, Esq., Accountant-General, Bhopal State, by 20th May, 1918, latest.
4066

WANTED.—A Hindi knowing Brahman Lady of respectable family as COMPANION to a Lady in position. She must be strictly an orthodox Hindu with ability to manage household affairs. Medical knowledge is essential. Pay Rs. 50 to 100 according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating age and experience to the undersigned.—SHAMBHU RATNA SUKLA, c/o Pt. Villhal Nath, Machratta, Jaunpur U.P.
4020

WANTED—A competent and experienced CLERK, who can be trusted with independent management of the whole office; knowing English Gujarati correspondence and accounts (Gujarati) thoroughly well. Required to stay at Calcutta generally, but if need be, to travel and to work at Bombay. Only men of high references should apply with testimonials in writing to NAGINDAS & BROS., Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
4074

WANTED—Two INTERPRETERS in English, Urdu, and Pushtu for service at Quetta, on Rs. 50 per mensem each, while employed in Cantonment. When detailed for Field Service, they will get 50 per cent. batta in addition with free rations and free Field Service Clothing, 2. Candidates should apply personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT (Embn), at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock, with applications in their own handwriting and with original testimonials in their possession. Selected candidates, if medically passed for field service will have to sign the necessary agreement form.
4046

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED FOR SERVICE IN INDIA—One good head steam ENGINE DRIVER and FITTER and two DRIVERS. Pay liberal. Apply in person to DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF RECRUITMENT, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay.
4065

WANTED.—An Experienced SPINNING MASTER for a Local Mill, starting pay Rs. 450. Apply sharp stating past experience, age and nationality, one who can immediately join need only apply to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4031

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a competent undergraduate in a commercial firm. Please write to Box No. 207. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4075

WANTED SITUATION by a B.A., (Senior) student of Science in a chemical work-shop or such other concern. Please write to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4075A

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing Guarantees sound practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 947. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
307

WANTED.

WANTED—1,000 feet Three Inches CAST IRON MAIN PIPE in 9 feet lengths. Quote price, time, delivery, to Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4003

A Practical BUSINESSMAN with good references wishes to act as an agent of mofussil firms in Bombay. For particulars write to Box No. 191 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4014

WANTED—A middle-sized complete PRINTING PRESS, in good condition. Send full details and particulars with the lowest price required to Mr. B. D. SHROFF, Sirdar Mansion, 14, Hummum Street, Fort.
4058

WANTED—ORDERS for one big set of 34 BRASS COOKING TOYS for children. Rs. 4; BRASS GODDESSES & ANIMALS at As. 12 each; and one dozen WOODEN ANIMALS Rs. 2; and best quality for half dozen Rs. 3; KASHI SILK for Than 7 by 1½ Rs. 35, 28, 26, 22, 41. Packing and V. P. P. charges extra. Apply RADHA RAMAN & SON., Benares.
4061

WANTED.—A FINANCING PARTNER with a capital of five lakhs in a sound and profitable concern with well established business connections in Europe, America and Japan and having several Agencies of very profitable lines. Apply to Box No. 173, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
3965

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

FOR SALE.

TURNER OIL ENGINE, quite new in original packing, from 2½ to 10 B.H.P. Apply to BALI & Co., Delhi.
402

FOR SALE—A complete TURNOUT a cyce wheeled SHIGRAM and a HORSE, 5½ years, Rs. 1,500. No. offers. Apply Box No. 205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4063

FOR SALE—A large quantity of WOODEN PLANKS, useful for battens of bags. Apply to: M. A. PATHERIA, 5, Rutherfild Street, Fort, Bombay.
4062

FOR SALE—An EUROPEAN OFFICER proceeding on Field Service desies to dispose of his Motor Cycle "India" 7/9 H. P. in working order with side car. Apply ALIMOHAMED MUNJI, Dunan Road, Doorgadevi, Bombay.
460

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
352

FOR SALE.—One GRAY WINDING MACHINE, 200 Spindles, Willanand Mills Make, and Sizing Machine in working order and Pulleys of every sorts. Apply POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co. 14, Hummam Street, Bombay.
3956

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coas and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay.
3314

SECOND-HAND well-renowned FENCH and ENGLISH CARS FOR SALE. 6 Cyl. CLEMENT BAYARD Cabriet & NAPIER Torpedo; 4 Cyl. five-seater AUSTIN & CLEMENT BAYARD and two-seate CALCOTT, CALTHORPE and CLMENT BAYARD with Dickey Seats. TIE RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS (Th most efficient Automobile Repair House in India), Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
357

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—ELECTRIC PASSENGER LFT complete. May be seen on application at the BANK OF BOMBAY.
4033

FOR SALE—2 PLATES, all round Boiler Shell circumference, 22ft. 6in., 7ft. inside diameter, 5/8in. thickness of plate 7ft. 9in long. Apply J. RUSTOMJI Co., Lahore.
3981

FOR SALE—One Ruston Proctor Crude OIL ENGINE, 55 B. H. P. used one year. One Hornsby Crude Oil Engine, 45 B. H. P. used about three years. Both in excellent working condition. U. B. DUTT and C., Calicut.
3793

FOR SALE—Several GIN and PRESS FACTORIES, all well situated and in god working order. Priced low to ensure early ale. For printed particulars apply to Box No. 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3984

FOR SALE—Complete GINNING and PRESS FACTORIES, BOILERS, 28ft x 7ft., 20ft. x 6ft., 18ft. x 5ft. of 150 lbs. pressures, big Steam and Oil Engines, Pumps, Openers, Heaters, and other machiery. Apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pyhonie, Bombay, 3.
3982

FOR SALE—COCONUT PROPERTIES in bearing. FERTILE JUNGLE LNDS, situated in the best COCONUT and RUBBER districts in the island (CEYLN). Good title. Opportunity for Capitalists Apply stating requirements to Box N. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3852

MANGOES! MANGOSS!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem."
3915

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Fine and spacious OFFICE PREMISES, fitted with E. L. and Fans on the first floor of Old Secretariat Building at Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the RECEIVER, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
3978

TO LET.—Spacious GROUND FLOOR PREMISES of "Cama Building," Bell Lane, Fort. For further particulars apply to GIRGAUM PAPER MILLS, Girgaum.
4035

TO LET—A Palatial BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, open to the West, containing ten bedrooms, fitted with electric light and fan and complete with the latest sanitary arrangement. It has extensive grounds with an up-to-date garden and fern house and commands sea views. For particulars apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISSANDAS, 121, Esplanade Road.
3870

TO BE LET—PREMISES, situated at Parsee Bazar Street, bearing Nos. 20-22, are to be let either wholly or by each floor. The ground floor is suitable for a bank or a shop as well as office, the top floors for offices. Tenants occupying on a long lease may suggest their required changes, which if possible will be effected, the premises now being under repairs. For particulars, please apply to the Secretary, N. M. Wadia Charities, on the premises.
3518

PUBLIC NOTICE.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE Institute will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1918.

The courses of instruction are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a) Oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) the manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) foods and drugs analysis, (e) Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the PRINCIPAL on or before TUESDAY, June 5th, stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on the 19th June, 1918, at the Institute. A fee of Rs. 5 is charged for this examination and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S.T.), and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition, a short Essay.
(b) Drawing Copying from the Black Board.
(c) Arithmetic, as at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra, as at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science (Chemistry) as at Matriculation.

The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	20
(2) Electrical Engineering	20
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	20
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Candidates, who have passed the Intermediate examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute, which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
4049 Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ADVICE TO FIRMS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF INDIA.

FIRMS and COMMISSION AGENTS of India prepared to take in hand the sale of French products, as soon as the circumstances will allow, may apply through the Consul for France at Bombay to the "Office National du Commerce Extérieur', an Official Institution, 3, Rue Feydeau, Paris, which will, free of charge, put them in communication with French manufacturers. A precise description of the articles required is to be given and if possible samples are to be sent.
4068

NOTICE.

NESTLE and ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., Bombay, give ntice that on and after May 1st 1918, *their adress will be* "LUXMI HOUSE," Ballard Road, *a building* near the new Customs House, and request that their constituents will kindly note *their* change of address. For *postal purposes* the address is the same as before, "P. O. Box No. 315, Bombay."
4078

MAHIM SONAPUR

OWING to want of satisfactor tenders the Committee have decided to work the Firewood Depot at the Sonapur Compound. The present rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per khandy will be continued till the 31st May, 18, after that date the rate will be Rs. 10 per per khandy. The khambla fee of ans. 4, which is half that at the Bombay Sonapur, will not be raised.

K. N. MHALE.
R. M. CONKAR.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
Mahim Sonapur Committee.
4077

NOTICE.

SHARE TRANSFER, FOREIN BILL & NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS are sold by me at my shop House No. 199-2 Kalbadevi Road, opposite Shrimant Dabhker's wadi.

D. V. KHARI,
3939 Licensed Stamp Vendor.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

S. S. "UME-MARU" having arrived from Japan via Singapore, the consignees of her Cargo are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bags carried in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Mager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Bombay, 29th April, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

AS the selection of students for the above Scholarships for the year 1919 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board on 20th June, 1918 from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin country (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay. Applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 20th June 1918. Poor and deserving female students of said community studying in Marathi or Irish Schools or Colleges may also apply. Applications must be made on forms which be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar scholars also.

DINKAR SARDE,
Honor Secretary.
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
"Anand-Kanan"
Harvey Road, P. O. Grant Rd.
Bombay, 29th April, 1918.
4080

LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for sale of a valuable old property, situate at Cumballa Hill with large and splendid Bungalows and a very large area of open land over 20,000 squards.

MERWANJEA & Co.,
Solicitors, 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
4067

OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY POONA.

On behalf of our clients VENKANNA ELAPPA BALAR and Dr. GOVIND BHAU PRABHA, Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late RAO BAHER ELAPPA BALARAM, deceased, offers are invited for the purchase of the very valuable property described in the schedule to.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 8750 square yards or thereabouts with messuages tenements and Bungalow bearing No. 1 and all other the hereditaments standing thereon situate, lying and being Cross Road, Wanowrie Poona, within the Cantonment of Poona and bounded on or towards the North by a Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant ground, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by a Bungalow.

For further particulars inspection of the property please apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 31, Chute Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April 1918.

INDIA & Co.,
Solicitors for the Executors and Trustees the Late Rao Bahadur Balaram deceased.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JOOSUB HAJI SULEMAN, ESSAK HAJI SULEMAN, HASHAM HAJI SULEMAN, Bai REHIMABAI, widow of Ismail Haji Suleman, HAJI IBRAHIM ISMAIL and Bai FATMABAI, daughter of Ismail Haji Suleman (the three last named being the heirs and legal representatives of Ismail Haji Suleman deceased) all of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sarang Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 176 3/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward Nos. 158-159 Street Nos. 238-240-242 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2080 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the said Sarang Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Mahomedali Esmailji Pacha and on the South by the property of Mahomedalli Hussamalli.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
4079 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 488 OF 1918.

RHODA EVELIN HARBOUR, of Mhow, European Inhabitant, at present residing in house No. 241, Two Tanks, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

vs.

ARTHUR EDWIN HARBOUR, of Mhow, formerly residing at Mhow but his present whereabouts unknown to the Petitioner .....Respondent.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Petitioner has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Respondent whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Petitioner prays for a decree for divorce of her marriage with the Respondent on grounds mentioned in the Petition herein, for the custody of the child of the marriage Nelly May, and for the costs of this suit. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of July, 1918, at quarter past eleven o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Petitioner and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Petitioner's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of April, 1918.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. H HOWARD,
Ag. for Prothonotary.

W. H. HOWARD,
The 12th day of April, 1918.
Messrs. KHARAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner
(A Pauper).

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 398, 403, 419; Case No. 476, near Vincent Road, Dadar.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1918.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4:

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, Chinch Bunder Road, Nowroji Hill Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Plot No. 15, the following very valuable building Plots for a term of 99 years.

LOT NO. 1.—Very valuable building site known as Plot No. 14, Nowroji Hill Estate containing 614 square yards and having a frontage of 65 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT NO. 2.—Very valuable building Plot known as Plot No. 15, Nowrojee Hill Estate, containing 567 square yards and having a frontage of 60 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

1 Grey horse, aged, quiet in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th May 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Wilderness Road, teak and blackwood carved and plain household furniture, glass and crockery, cutlery, dining table and chairs, platedware, side boards, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, old blackwood carved sofas, very old blackwood carved almyrah, pictures and oleographs, iron and brass bedsteads, wash hand tables, teapoys, almyrahs, writing table and chairs, revolving chair and book stand, flower vases, carpets and durries, chest of drawers, one English bath, ice box, meatsafe, kitchen utensils etc., etc. Also a large collection of beautiful flower trees and plants in tubs and pots such as roses, annuals and bi-annuals in baskets, bigonias, maiden hair ferns, acacias, crottons, palms, almanandas, geraniums, pansy, flocks, etc., etc, and garden implements. Property of Col. Ashton Street, I.M.S., changing his residence to a furnished bungalow.

The property of another gentleman.

One Bay C. B. Mare, age 8, sound broken to both saddle regularly ridden by a Lady.

One 25.30 H.P. 4 cylinder Tornedo body Cadilloc car., selfseater electric light, hood, wind screen, spare rim, tyres and tubes, tools, etc., complete, in excellent condition and good running order.

Catalogues will be published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT, & CO.,

Bombay, 1st May, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st May at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction, at Moolji Jetha Market, Ganesh Gully behind the temple by orders of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mathuradas Gopalji of Dadar Gully.

5 packages white shirting No. 8114 34 inches and 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHATE BAZAR NEAR KESHOWJI NAIK'S FOUNTAIN.

On SUNDAY, the 26th May at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon built and standing assessed under Street No. 405-7 at Doongri Street on the west side of the Musjid Bunder in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 square yards some little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 829-1070 New No. 6567, Old Survey No. 100 and New Survey No. 2799 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder, on or towards the West by Doongri Street, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Maneckji Muncherji Choksi, and on or towards the South by the property of Runchor Virji.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P. S.—The above property realises Rs. 250 by way of monthly rent and will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES BLACK GROUND DISCHARGED PRINTS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank Jacob Inny proprietor of Messrs. F. J. Inny of Old Apollo Hotel.

5 cases each 50 pieces black ground discharged Prints No. 7535 48 to 55 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 300 KHANDIES GROUNDNUT SEED.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the godown of Multani at the corner of Sirat Street and Argyle Street, Dana Bunder the following:—

By order of Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Sha Manchand Valchand:—

300 Khandies Ground nut seed, thick, Kolapur, Sholapur and Barsi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day on weighing the same at the cost of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Sweet Screen-Story!

is running this week amidst continuous applause at the

— WEST END CINEMA —

(New Churney Road)

It is a four reel exquisite Drama of a curious conglomeration of a desperate, dangerous villain of a Baron—a spirited valiant, noble-hearted young lover—a slim little dainty Circus Girl who is rich heiress in reality—the strongest man in Italy, the tremendous sinewy Giant Buffalo—and the tiniest pigmy in the world, the mirth-provoking clever little dwarf Billy! See

"Buffalo and the Circus Girl"

You are amused, you are interested, you are pleased in every foot of this remarkable Motion-Picture.

ETC., ETC.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Another New Bill To-Night at 6-45 & 10

MR. E. H. Du CASSE PRESENTS

The 5 Act "Metro" Wonderplay

"The Adopted Son"

a thrilling story of Love & Bravery, featuring

MISS BEVERLEY BAYNE
MR. FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

Note the Name "Metro." It is a guarantee of excellence.

COMIC—SCENIC— & TOPICAL.

Next Change of Programme Sunday

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Side Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Best War Pictures at present to be seen in Bombay.

"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR"

2nd Chapter begins (Part 10).

German attack on Liege; retirement of Belgian Army; Trail of the Germans through Belgium.

"THE FATAL RING"

Episode 15, "The Dagger Duel."—Episode 16, "The Double Disguise."

PATHE'S GAZETTE, ETC.

Time: **7, 8-45 and 10-30. Matinee: To-day (Sunday) 3-30 and 5.**

YOU MUST SEE THIS STUPENDOUS

RAILWAY SERIAL

THE GIRL AND THE GAME

IN 30 PARTS—5 WEEKS

FEATURING

HELEN HOLMES

THE EMPRESS OF DARE DEVILRY,

commencing

next Saturday the 4th Inst.

at your favourite

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Dr. MONTROSE IN NEW YORK
A WONDERFUL LABORATORY DISCOVERY!
THRILLING AND STIRRING SCENES
IN THE
FOURTH 9,000 FT. LONG INSTALMENT OF
'CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY'
FROM SATURDAY 27th APRIL.
AT THE

New Alhambra Cinema

A Tempting Offer: Rs. 500 Cash Prizes will be Distributed in all Classes at the end of the Serial.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 and Every Night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 2417.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE.

ALL EUROPEAN.

DHOBI TALAO.

NIGHTLY 6-30 AND 9-30

including Sundays.

The Best Riders. The Marvellous Fox Terriers.
The Funniest Clowns. The Mighty Muldoon.
The Finest Horses. The Dexterous Jugglers.
Handy, Andy, Mulligan.
The Droll Jack Point.
The Important Joseph Grimaldi.
Mulligan, the funniest fellow on earth.
Wonderful Flying Trapeze performers.
The Diving Terrier 40 feet dive.
The Imperturbable, Muldoon's Startling Crash.
Mr. A. J. W. Clarke, the best rider and jumper of the age.
The Comical Kangaroos for the first time in any Circus.

Prices from As. 8 to Rs. 4.

Children Half Price at all Performances.

CLARKE'S THE HIGH CLASS AND THE BEST SHOW ON EARTH.

Crowded at each performance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-night 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Great Gold Rooster Play

THE

ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL

WITH

MOLLIE KING

in the Chief Role.

A Beautiful Star in a great Photoplay.

A wonderful story of New York's Smart Set and a Girl who was on the Square.

BETTY'S NIGHT OUT

A New Variety in comic picturedom.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

Dashing, Fearless, Straight Shooting, Square Dealing,

The Idol of Millions

HARRY CAREY

with

MOLLIE MALONE

in

"STRAIGHT SHOOTING"

The most Wonderful Western Picture Ever Made.

The riding in this picture is perfectly marvellous, and the locations selected are wonderfully adapted to show it off to the best advantage.

There are more thrills per foot, more daring feats of riding, falling from galloping horses, leaps and stunts, than any picture of equal length you may have ever seen.

"A WHALE OF A PICTURE"

Don't Miss it!

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-15 and 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS: Saturday and Sunday at 5-3.

He Knew This Girl to Be True—

It was after his wife secretly sought another's love and he divorced her, that he found in this sweet girl of charming simplicity, his heart's desire.

MARY ANDERSON
As a bandit's daughter
and
WILLIAM DUNCAN
As the rugged army surgeon
in
"THE LAST MAN"
A Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Play
From the pen of James Oliver Curwood

show, in dramatic contrast, a girl as wild as the country itself, and a surgeon with the red-blooded, fighting spirit of a pioneer, in a play that is vibrant with the great outdoors, and alive with thrilling moments.

AT YOUR FAVOURITE CINEMA

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, GIRGAUM,

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS,

LAST NIGHT OF
Present
VARIETY AND CINEMA!

PALACE OF VARIETIES

At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

THE GAIETY ARTISTES
Present

Select Vaudevilles

And

CHOICE CINEMA

DON'T MISS
A Thrilling Exclusive Drama
AN

ADVENTUROUS HONEYMOON

TO-MORROW THURSDAY
IS
THE GREAT GALA NIGHT AND CHANCE
OPENING DEBUT OF

THE QUIPS

Purveyors of
MUSIC, MIRTH
MELODY & MYSTERIES
including

IDAHO

In Sensational and Novel Sharp Shooting Act.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

The ever popular King of Comedians.

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IN SONGS AND DANCES

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PRESENT GAIETY ARTISTES
In Addition
A TIP-TOP ALL LAUGHABLE

NEGRO COMEDY

and

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In all the Leading London Musical Successes

To-night Wednesday 1st May

Capt. Bairnsfather's Humorous Musical War Play

"THE BETTER 'OLE"

Thursday 2nd, and Friday, 3rd May.

The Immensely Popular Musical Comedy

"THE ARCADIANS"

From the Apollo Theatre, London.

Saturday, 4th May.

The great Lyric Theatre London Success

'THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."

Sunday, 5th May

Half Price Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous Musical War Play

"THE BETTER 'OLE."

Prices as usual: Plan at ROSE & Co.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-night at 6-30 p.m.

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

ELDORADO

Italian Cinema.

(The Cosiest Corner at LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.)

TO-NIGHT!

SECOND INSTALMENT
OF THE BREEZY
BRIGHT, NEW SERIAL

JIMMIE DALE

ALIAS

The Grey Seal

THE MYSTERIOUS.
THE INSCRUTABLE.
THE INVINCIBLE.

What is the great secret of his life?

What do you think of the moral justice of his conduct in doing evil to accomplish good?

SEE THIS WEEK'S THREE FASCINATING EPISODES.

3 Shows Nightly

At 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

PRIZE SHOWS: SATURDAY & SUNDAY

at 3-30 & 5 15.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

Conditions are becoming favourable for duststorms and thunderstorms in Northern India. Rainfall has been local in Bihar. A few falls occurred in North Bengal, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Darjeeling one inch; Naya Dumka and Parachinar a half.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain along Central Himalayas and in Bihar and Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly above normal; night temperature is also in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Duststorms have been general in the east of the division. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the east. Day temperature is locally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana and in defect in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either normal or above normal except at Neemuch. Day temperature is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is in excess in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average except at Hyderabad and Belgaum. Day temperature is above normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Duststorms have occurred in the east of the United Provinces, the south-west Punjab and the north-west of the Central Provinces. Thunderstorms accompanied by rain are reported from south Malabar and Ceylon.

Conditions are becoming more favourable for the occurrence of dust or thunderstorms in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and the United Provinces. Thunderstorms are also likely to continue in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 30th of April, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	81.2	66.1	71	..	6.18	—7.76
Do (29th April)	92.0	75.8	70	..	8.05	+3.99
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (1st April)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (29th April)	89.4	81.6	53	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.8	79.5	40	..	3.03	+1.86
Rawalpindi	98.6	65.7	51	..	10.66	+9.59
Lahore	107.1	71.8	46	..	4.25	+1.46
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	106.4	70.7	29	..	1.20	—1.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	111.1	76.6	45	..	0.76	—1.17
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	108.0	76.0	47	..	0.66	—1.58
Allahabad	109.3	76.0	51	..	0.42	—1.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.5	75.8	25	..	1.14	—0.11
Karachi	88.5	74.3	83	..	1.54	—1.06
Ajmer	103.4	69.6	30	..	0.25	—1.14
Jaipore	107.5	72.9	20	..	0.34	—1.29
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	88.2	74.2	23	..	0.12	—1.19
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	101.6	75.1	68	..	0.15	—0.39
Dwarka	86.6	78.2	86	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	83.1	74.5	89	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	105.1	70.5	66	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	15.5	76.8	99	..	0	—0.69
Surat	100.1	75.6	72	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	19.4	75.9	57	..	0	—0.42
Deesa	106.9	73.4	62	..	0	—1.54
Neemuch	103.7	76.1	21	..	0.06	—0.86
Indore	106.6	74.1	60	..	0.21	—0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.9	72.7	30	..	1.30	—1.55
Saugor	106.0	79.8	13	..	0.14	—2.48
Hoshangabad	109.3	84.4	28	..	0.37	—1.54
Khandwa	108.8	77.4	33	..	0.04	—1.25
Akola	111.4	79.6	31	..	0.27	—1.94
Amraoti	109.3	79.8	13	..	0.16	—2.14
Nagpur	109.8	78.1	30	..	0.40	—2.65
Chanda	110.5	81.0	41	..	0.37	—3.06
Raipur	108.0	82.4	36	..	1.19	—1.49
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	78.8	81	..	1.46	+0.81
Ratnagiri	87.7	79.1	70	..	0.99	+0.15
Marmugao	91.4	80.7	76	..	5.96	+3.99
Karwar	91.5	77.4	79	..	1.14	—1.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.2	76.8	19	..	1.61	+0.61
Ahmednagar	108.2	80.6	26	..	3.13	+1.34
Poona	102.6	70.3	39	..	3.91	+2.15
Sholapur	104.1	79.0	37	..	1.29	+1.02
Bijapur	101.3	75.4	46	..	1.16	—1.21
Belgaum	95.6	66.9	91	..	6.92	+2.97
Aurangabad	105.7	74.1	27	..	0.41	—1.30
Nizamabad (Indur)	108.8	80.2	32	..	0.30	—2.18
Hyderabad	102.2	76.6	54	..	3.70	+0.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.2	79.3	70	..	2.66	—2.29
Calicut	89.6	77.1	82	..	8.56	—2.34
Cochin	93.7	78.6	73	..	17.69	+1.13
Colombo	87.1	71.2	94	0.58	25.68	—12.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	76.2	83	..	13.74	+6.18
Bellary	102.5	75.7	57	..	2.92	—0.30
Cuddapah	103.3	80.6	57	..	5.78	+0.40
Madras	93.2	77.5	78	..	22.94	+1.22
Bangalore	90.8	69.2	84	..	5.10	—0.50
Coimbatore	99.0	74.1	73	..	7.93	+0.18
Trichinopoly	103.9	79.1	67	..	8.32	—2.45
Negapatam	91.3	79.2	80	..	38.04	+7.37

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 30th April, 1918, was 30.004 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

PLEASE NOTE
THAT
K. JONES & CO.,
Excel in the art of
GLAZING
SHIRTS & COLLARS
To perfection
AND
DRY-CLEANING
IS THEIR SPECIALITY.
A Trial will convince.
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THE
CHILDREN'S
TONIC.
K.T.DONGRE&Co.
BOMBAY.

LVSAITAE

THE most powerful but hamless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

DIABETES TABLETS.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, Rendersthe urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, Dhurraumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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CINEMA FILMS:—Celebrated "World Pictures" Brady Made
Regular programmes Booked.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS
A Modern high grade typewriter embo dy ing all latest improvements. It will be to your interest to see a Woodstock before buying any other make of machine.

MITCHELL'S WHISKIES:—Gold Medal High Class "Heather Dew" Whiskies stocked in three qualities together with many other brands.

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Further particulars from Sole Agents:—
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IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS
251, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "ADVENTURE"

STENCIL PLATES.

	Rs.
Alphabet set.	
Stencil Plate. A to Z ½ inch.	4 per set.
„ „ 1 „	5 „
„ „ 1½ „	7 „
„ „ 2 „	10 „
„ Figure Set.	Rs. as.
„ 1to9 &o ½ inch.	1 4 per set
„ „ 1 „	1 14 „
„ „ 1½ „	2 8 „
„ „ 2 „	3 8 „

STENCIL INKS & BRUSHES

Stencil Ink. Big tin.	1 Re. 12 annas.
„ „ Mid. „	1 Rupee.
„ „ Small „	8 Annas.
„ Brushes No. 1	8 „
„ „ 2	10 „
„ „ 3	12 „

N. BURJOR& Co.,
ENGRAVERS, RUBBER-STAMP MAKERS,
Die Sinkers and Relief Stampers and Direct Importers of Rubber Stamp Requisites.
KANTA BDG., KALBADEVI RD., BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 27th.

	Bales
Egyptian sakellidis spot	30.24

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 27th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	Mutilated
Egyptian Visible Supply	428,000
East Indian „ „	161,000
American „ „	3,049,000
Other „ „	85,000
Total Sales	20,000
East Indian Sales	5,500
Total Speculation	..
„ Export	..
East Indian Export	..
„ „ Stock	79,000
„ „ Forwarded	4,200
„ „ Actual Export	..
„ „ Imports	2,000
„ „ Speculation	..
American Afloat	30,000
East Indian Afloat	24,000
Total Afloat	109,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	40 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1918	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills' 3 months ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
„ 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	44½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	82¾ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	64
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	27.15½ Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 27th.

5½% 1925—1928	£87
4½% 1925—1945	£93¾ Ex. Unchgd.
5% New	£92½ Ex.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 27th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Bombay, quoted ..	81

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Fair Tone:—More Doing.	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 410 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed :—Firm but inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Nominal Afloat Value ..	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Nominal	16/6
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal ..	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April-May Nominal	19
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal ..	19

Java sugars no offers owing to the Tonnage difficulty.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value	3/2
Tone :—Steady.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Value	2/4½
Tone :—Inactive.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 30.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach May was Rs. 657. The market continues irregular. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 651 for Fine Broach May and advanced to Rs. 656 later on dropping to Rs. 652. Fluctuations are chiefly due to jobbers selling or covering and are of frequent occurrence. At 3-45 p.m. the rate was Rs. 654. At Colaba the price ranged between Rs. 660 and Rs. 670, and a moderate business was done, closing quotations being as under in an irregular market.

Ready cotton continues dull. The demand is small and buyers are indifferent.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	.. ..	668/70
Fine Khamgaon Akola	„	.. ..	620
Fully Good Bengal	„	.. ..	590
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	.. ..	655
„ M. G. Coompta	„	.. ..	667
„ „ Westerns	„	.. ..	651

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 30TH APRIL, 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	595	580	525	475	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	590	575	520		„
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat ..		620	640		„
M.G. Nagpore ..		630	640		„
M.G. Yeotmal ..		650			„
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		640			„
M.G. Amraoti ..		640			„
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		635	615		„
M.G. Khandesh ..			570		„
M.G. Muthia ..		585	560		„
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			670		„
M.G. Broach ..	690	685	677		„

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 30th April, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	580	565	505	465	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	580	565	505	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	560	..	Ready
Akola Khamg ..	..	610	590	..	Ready
Fair-staple M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	680	675	667	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	570	535	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 29th April 1918.

Cotton	15 179 bales.
Wheat	24,193 cwts.
Linseed	5,046 „
Rape, &c.	721 „
Gingelyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	465 „
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	3,574 „
Rice	22,155 „
Myrabollams	328 „
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	9,017 „
Jowar	1,388 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	699 „

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, April 30th 1918.—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p. Rs
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	54 0 0	7 8 0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 8 0
„ Karachi Bangla ..	54 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
„ Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 13 0	8 3 0
„ Thin	7 7 0	7 13 0
Toolseed, White 85.15 ..	62 0 0	.. ..
„ Gajar 75.25 ..	55 0 0	.. ..
„ Gajar 50.50 ..	54 0 0	.. ..
„ Black ..	50 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White ..	9 4 0	9 10 0
Groundnuts ..	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed ..	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley ..	36 0 0	5 3 0
Castorseed ..	47 0 0	9 8 0

Forward:

	Rs	as.	p
Wheat April-May ..	7	2	6
Linseed May ..	8	7	3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay April 30th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10 ..	As. 15 — 6
Shapurji No. 10 ..	„ 14 — 9
Simplex No. 10 ..	„ 14 — 8
Edward No. 10 ..	„ 14 — 10
Light Houses No. 6½ ..	„ 13 — 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic ..	1 5 15½
„ Demand ..	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s ..	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand ..	204
American Dollars ..	279
Hongkong „ ..	207
Shanghai ..	264
Japan ..	1/6½
Singapore ..	156½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-7.
Sovereign Rs. 16-14.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 114-10.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 114-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 209 3/4
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 294.
D D. on Hongkong Rs. 207.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146-12.
60 Days sight Japan Rs. 142-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47. 91-8 Ex-warrant.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 65.
88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay city Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of Budlee business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock exchange:—

Standard 1,722-8, Simplex 720, Shapurji 115, Pearls 535, New City 1,010, Kohinoor 1,182-8, Kasturchand 1,120, Ind. Malwa 320, Ind. Bleaching 155 Finlay 427-8, Fazulbhoy 720, David 512-8, Currimbhoy 325, Crescent 215, Century 372-8, Nagpur 2410, Bombay United 745, Bombay Dyeing 1,040, Advance 1,120 Tata Ordy. 237-8, Tata old Def.1 1,020, Tata New Defd. 325 prem. Bombay, Burma 1,082-8, Bombay Tramway 345, Bombay Steam 285, Tata Hydro. 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standard 1,717-8, Swadeshi 1,995, Simplex 715, Shapurji 115, Pearls 535, New Greats 2828, Madhavji 1,900, Luxmi Cotton 1,500, Kasturchand 1,120, Ind. Bleaching 155 Finlay 417-8, Fazulbhoy 720, David 512-8, Currimbhoy 325, Crescent 215, Century 370, Nagpur 2,410 Bombay United 745, Bombay Dyeing 1,025, Advance 1,130, Tata Ordy. 237-8, Katni Ordy. 230, Katni Defd. 1,140, Tata New Defd. 77-8, prem. Alcock 720, Bombay Burma 1,022-8 Bombay Steam 285, Bombay Tramway 345, Tata Hydro. 1,180.

INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtoolabhoy Currimbhoy.

The Directors' report, among other things, stated:—

The Annual Report, together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1917, showed a net Profit of Rs. 12,98,827-8 9 including the balance of Rs. 71,150-14-5 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 3,00,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1917 at Rs. 20 per share.

During the year the Capital of the Company is raised from Rs. 15,00,000 to Rs. 20,00,000 by a new issue of 5,000 additional shares at a premium of Rs. 150 per share. All the shares have been subscribed and taken up. The said shares will not participate in any Dividend declared in respect of Profits accrued upto 31st December 1917, but will rank "pari passu" with the ordinary shares in the original Capital of the Company as from 1st January, 1918.

A Loan of Rs. 10 lakhs raised by the issue of Debentures of that value on the mortgage of the Company's Land, Building and Machinery having fallen due on 6th day of October 1917, the same was paid off, and a fresh Loan of Rs. 10 lakhs has been raised from that date for a period of 7 years by the issue of Debentures on the mortgage of Company's Land, Building and Machinery, bearing interest at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Your Directors have sold one of the Ginning Factories situated at Kasba in Navsari for the lump sum of Rs. 29,001.

Your Profits and Fixed Charges for the current year have been insured for the sum of Rs. 36,00,000 for 24 months' benefit, i.e., Rs. 18,00,000 per year and an Insurance for £40,000 has been effected against Breakdown of Machinery.

The Directors' report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts upto 31st December last, were received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared. Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Motilalji Mirzamal were re-elected directors.

An extraordinary general meeting of the same Mills was subsequently held at the same place, when certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company were approved.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The Directors' report for the half-year, ended 31st December, 1917, states:—

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including Yen 2,226,757.81 brought forward from last Account, amount to Yen 51,964,743.62, from which the sum of Yen 46,084,294.89 has been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for Officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Yen 5,880,448.73 for appropriation.

The Directors propose that Yen 1,000,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 2,160,000.00.

The Balance, Yen 2,720,448.73, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF RENT.

"STANDARD RENT" JUDICIALLY INTERPRETED.

Pestonji Naoroji Kapadia vs. Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialli.

(*Before his Honor Mr. S. R. Billimoria.*)

Prior to February 1918, defendant was the owner of premises No. 1C at Hughes' Road and occupied the ground floor for his own use. In February last he sold the property to the plaintiff but continued to occupy the ground floor as plaintiff's tenant, agreeing to pay him Rs. 200 per month. After the passing of the Bombay Rent Act, he refused to pay the rent so agreed to be paid by him, and claimed to have it reduced under the Act. Hence the suit, which was for recovery of Rs. 200, being rent for March last.

Mr. K. B. Sethna appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. K. Suntoke for the defendant.

Mr. Suntoke relied on Section 13 of the Act which empowers the Court to fix the Standard Rent whenever "for any reason and any difficulty arises in giving effect to this Act." He also relied on Section 2 clause ii, which defines Standard Rent "in the case of any premises that were or shall be *first* let after the 1st day of January 1916" as "the rent at which they were or shall be *first* let."

His Honor: Clause i of Section 2 does not apply to this case, as the premises were not let on 1st January, 1916. But you clearly come in under clause ii which refers to premises first let.

Mr. Suntoke: I submit clause ii only refers to premises which were not in existence on 1st January 1916. But if the premises be in existence, the fact that the landlord himself was in occupation, would not take the case out of the category of let houses.

His Honor: How can you be your own tenant?

Mr. Suntoke: All the same I would be chargeable with occupation rent.

His Honor: That would only be for the purposes of assessment.

In decreeing the claim his Honor observed that the case clearly fell within clause ii, Section 2 of the Rent Act. Defendant had failed to make out any case for revising the rent. Section 13 had no application while the occupation rent with which the landlord would be chargeable, could not be deemed to be rent within the meaning of the Act. In this case Standard Rent would be the rent at which the premises were first let out after the sale to the plaintiff. In any event, considering the high value paid by the plaintiff and the rents paid by the upper floor tenants, the amount agreed to be paid by the defendant was not so unreasonable as would justify any interference by the Court. The claim was accordingly decreed in full and Rs. 15 certified as plaintiff's professional costs.

DEATH FROM SEPTICAEMIA.

SEQUEL TO CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Tuesday, touching the death of Silvester Dias, a Goanese, aged 80, residing at Dhobi Talao. It appeared that the deceased was crossing Girgaum Road at 11 p.m. on the 4th ultimo when he was knocked down by a carriage, belonging to Hathising Jathabhai, and driven by his coachman Bhana Luxman. He sustained injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated for the injury and was sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga, as in the opinion of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the deceased was suffering from leprosy. From here he (the deceased) was sent back as a non-leper and was admitted into the Hospital and was taken away home by his relatives fifteen days later. On the 24th ultimo he was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to septicaemia following compound fracture of the leg, the deceased having been knocked down by a carriage when he, an infirm, aged, and almost blind, was crossing the street.

A PARSI FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Tuesday, touching the death of Bhikhaji Hirjibhai Bhugwager, a Parsi, aged 65.

Ruttonbai, widow of the deceased, identified the body and said he had not been living with her for the past three years. He was not in good health. She learned on Monday that the deceased had been found dead in his room.

Abdul Currim Lal Mahomed, a rent collector, residing at Kamatipura, deposed to his having seen the deceased alive last on the 26th April, and added that, he felt foul odour near the deceased's room in Kamatipura 11th Lane, on Monday. He pushed open the door and saw the deceased lying dead. The deceased had lived alone for some months past. He was old and had been sickly for some time past. He never said he intended to commit suicide and had been taking medicines for rheumatism. There had been no quarrel. Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE PLANET MILLS LTD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Planet Mills Company was held to-day at the Registered Office of the Company 43a Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1917 was adopted. The retiring Directors, Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and H. Harwood were re-elected and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed Auditors of the Company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President, Directors and the Agents.

The Directors' Report with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the working period from 21st March 1917 to 31st December 1917 showed a nett profit of Rs. 1,80,023 which the Directors recommend to dispose of as under:—

Depreciation Account Rs. 45,000; Preliminary Expenses Rs. 11,302; Repairs Fund Rs. 2,000; Income-tax and Super-tax provision Fund Rs. 20,000; to carry forward Rs. 1,01,721; total Rs. 1,80,023.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The market was dull and uninteresting all round without any activity or briskness in any section. Coals were almost entirely neglected and miscellaneous and industrial section did not afford opportunity of any dealing except on a very restricted scale. Jute mill shares ruled quiet without much inquiry and only a limited business was reported. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 865; Burakur 40.

Jute:—Anglo-India 217-8; Anglo-India (pref) 116; Auckland (ord) 322 s. 1.; Clive (ord) 196; Clive 6 per cent. (pref) 100; Delta (pref) 103; Empire (ord) 54; Fort Gloster (ord) 645; Howrah (ord) 47; Kamarhatty (ord) 524; Kanknarrah (pref) 102; Lansdowne (ord) 312; Northbrook (pref) 116; Reliance (ord) 40-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1595; Britannia Biscuits 12-4, 12-8; Cawnpore Sugar (pref) 91; Mymensingh Bhariab Bazar Railway (rebate) 86.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-4 to 65-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 65-8 to 65-12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, May 2.

University Examination Results: Preliminary Scientific and B.Sc. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 5.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 4th May 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Cirque, at Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m., "Special Vaudevilles."

Empire Cinema: at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SHRI RAM MOPHAT VACHANALAYA.

The 4th anniversary of Shri Ram Mophat Vachanalaya, Poona will be celebrated to-day in Nana Wada under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayaker. Mr. P. V. Kan will deliver an address.

RS. 20,107 STOLEN FROM A PEDHI.

Rikhodas Maitabchand, a "munim" of the firm of Nihalchand Girdharlal of Kalbadevi Road, reports to the Police that his "pehdi" was broken into and currency notes and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 20,107 stolen on Monday morning. It is stated that entrance was effected by the removal of an iron bar from a side window overlooking the sweepers' gully.

TELAGU BALDNYANOTTEJA KSAMAJ.

The Junior and Senior First Aid Classes conducted by Dr. S. B. Kulkarni under the auspices of the above Samaj were examined by Dr. Miss. Kantabai S. Turkhud and the following girls are declared successful in their respective examinations:—

Senior First Aid: Chinkabai Yande, Chandrasenabai Edekar, Mozel Nahashon.

Junior First Aid:—Champubai Khedekar, Shantabai Bhalke, Durgabai Korba, Krishnabai Khedekar, Gulabbai Kamble Parvatibai Shinde.

ZORO'STRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

The twenty-sixth ordinary annual meeting of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood was held on Sunday last at the Sodawaterwala's Agiari opposite Marine Lines Station, under the presidency of Dastoor Minocheher Dastur Jamaspji Jamasp-Asana.

The report for the year ending 31st December last, was read which showed that the Brotherhood was fortunate in enlisting the sympathies of a number of porminent members of the community during the year. It enrolled four patrons, each paying Rs. 100 and nine life members, each paying Rs. 30. In the year it secured 174 naw members which brought the total to 575. The number of ladies rose from 7 in 1912, to 150. Several lectures, chiefly on religious subjects were delivered, and Jashan ceremonies were performed 14 times during the year.

The report was adopted. After transacting other business, the meeting dispersed.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as members of the Managing Committee for the current year Mr. Laxmidas Rawji Tairsey, President; Mr. Tulsidas Jeram Lilani, Vice-president; Mr. Vasanji Moolji, Secretary; Mr. Vijaysinh Govindji Porecha, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Kalianji Coonverji, Secretary, Education Fund; Mr. Tilokesh Girdhar, Assistant Secretary, Education Fund; Mr. Ranchhoddas Moolji Govani, Secretary, Library and Reading Room; Mr. Vithaldas Purshottam, Treasurer; Mr. Mathuradas Jadavji, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. Karsandas Goculdas and Mr. Dwarkadas Rawji, Joint General Treasurers; Mr. Haridas Bhagwandas, Secretary of Various Games; Mr. Dharamsey Jeram, Historiograph; Mr. Doongarsey Haridas Dhagai, General Manager.

Members of the Managing Committee:—Messrs. Govindji Meghji, Damoder Soonderdas, Mulji Ranchod Ved, Tricamdas Damoder, Narandas Purshottam, Manu Subedar, Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani, Dhanji Laxmidas, Jethalal Chaurpsey, Jivraj Goculdas Nensey, Jamnadas Morarji, Lalji Haridas, Auditors: Messrs. Devidas Valji and Ratansey Dam der.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Royal Opera House has a new picture bill to-night, and Mr. Du Casse presents another of the celebrated "Metro" brand which he has made so popular in Bombay already. The picture is called "The Adopted Son" and is a story of love and bravery with the country side for a setting. Two celebrated American screen stars new to Bombay are introduced—Miss Beverley Bayne and Mr. Francis X. Bushman. The remainder of the programme reaches a high standard, helping to make a most enjoyable evening's entertainment. The next change will take place on Sunday.

GOLD FOR NOTES.

We understand that the statement which appeared in our issue of yesterday regarding the issue of Gold for Notes is incorrect.

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NEW SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID.

LORD WILLINGDON'S TRIBUTE TO JACK TAR.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, performed on Tuesday, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Bombay Seamen's Institute at Nicol Road, near the Port Trust offices, Bombay. Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, were on arrival received by Mr. G. W. Hatch. Archdeacon Barham and Mr. A. F. Byrt. Among those present on the occasion were: Major-General Knight, Sir Thomas Birkett, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, the Hon. Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Laljee, Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, the Ven. Archdeacon Barham, Mr. A. H. Froom, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Mr. J. D. Framji, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Ruttonchand Tullockchand, Mr. A. M. Tod and others.

Through the exertions of the Committee of the new Seamen's Institute and especially Mr. A. H. Byrt, and Mr. A. H. Froom, over Rs. 2,30,000 have been subscribed by the generous-hearted citizens of Bombay for the new building. The chief amounts subscribed are the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Rs. 10,000. Sir Shapurji B. Broacha Rs. 10,000 and Sir Sassoon J. David Rs. 10,000.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. A. H. Byrt, Hon. Secretary of the Committee of the Seamen's Institute, addressing their Excellencies, and others present, made the following statement:—

The leading factor in the rise and development of Bombay, from the days when it was a tiny port, until now, when it is the first city in India and the second largest in the British Empire, has been the spirit of co-operation, which has enabled its citizens of all communities to work together for the common good. And they have combined not only for the advancement of their own prosperity, but in all kinds of activity to promote the comradeship of life. One direction in which this spirit has freely shown itself if in measures jointly taken from time to time to extend hospitality and good cheer to the merchant seamen, upon whose loyal devotion to duty our overseas trade and so much of our happiness depends. This friendly thought for the sailor runs like a silver thread through all the brigtest pages of Bombay history. The first signs of public action appeared as far back as 1773, when with the sanction of Government "a well regulated punch house" was established, so that thirsty sailors could obtain refreshment without having recourse to the inflammatory liquors sold by Bhandari traders. Those were the days when Hornby Vellard, Colaba Lighthouse and Sion Causeway were built. Lowji Nasserwanji Wadia and his sons were busy founding the reputation of the Bombay dockyard, making it famous by the battleships and frigates, "remarkable for their strength and seaworthiness" which they built for the Royal Navy. In the year in which Queen Victoria ascended the Throne, a great storm in the Indian Ocean resulted in nearly 1,000 sailors being stranded in Bombay and from that emergency sprang the first Sailors' Home, having as its object to provide housing accommodation for sailors needing it.

THE FOUNDATION.

What led to the foundation of the Seamen's Institute, with which we are now concerned, was the opening of Prince's Dock, in 1880. Good hearted people, prominent among whom was Mr. Hormusji Dadabhai, first subscribed for a church for Christian Seamen. The foundation stone of it was laid on 19th February, 1883, by H. E. the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, and, in a speech on that occasion he pointed to the hardship of the seamen's life and the sailors' need for a quiet place for prayer and meditation ashore. It was soon found that the church did not supply the whole need and so there was built the Seamen's Institute. It was opened on 18th April, 1886, when Victoria Dock was being built, and at the opening ceremony the Rev. Mr. Ellison, in declaring the purposes for which it was intended, said: "For spiritual concerns we have the church . . . . . next door. As to this building it is and shall be the refectory where the mind and body are provided for." Mr. Ellison gratefully acknowledged the contributions that citizens of all communities had given towards the cost.

There in Frere Road stands the same Institute that was built 32 years ago. It is now far too small for the needs of the seamen and how real those needs are any one who has experienced the heat and dust and noise of the docks will understand. The sailors greatly appreciate even the small place we have and enjoy the entertainments given twice a week, and the opportunities it affords for a quiet read, for a game of billiards and for writing letters. Indeed one feels ashamed to accept the heartfelt gratitude they express for such a little.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTE.

The Committee have long considered how they could improve the Institute, but the difficulties seemed insurmountable until two things happened. First, it became evident that if something were not done soon the old building would tumble down. Secondly, the war brought into the market a German-owned godown at the back of the Institute and the Committee thought that they might be able to buy it for extending their premises. Meanwhile, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon showed most kind interest in the Committee's plans and when his Excellency presently came with a donation of a lakh and a half of rupees from the Western India Turf Club the back of the problem seemed broken. My Committee proceeded most carefully to investigate the best way of spending the money. They first discovered that any scheme of extension and rebuilding would cost far more than a lakh and a half and that to proceed by taking in the German godown would be unsatisfactory and wasteful. The godown, for example, would cost nearly Rs. 40,000, but would have to be pulled down and there would be heavy ground rent for the land on which it stood.

The Port Trust then showed their appreciation of the high public value of the Institute by offering us various alternative sites, in exchange for our old one, on terms extremely advantageous to us. Last August, we finally arranged with the Trust to take this site on which we have met to-day and Government sanctioned the exchange last month. On this piece of ground we have nearly twice the room that we had in the Frere Road and can build a very fine Institute for considerably less than we should have to spend on an inferior scheme at the old place. The initial expenditure involved is approximately four lakhs. This includes the electrical installation and the entire equipment and furnishing of the place. But the Committee feel that they should ask for at least another lakh, so that there shall be an adequate endowment fund for the proper maintenance and repair of so valuable a building.

The new main building will contain a ground floor and three upper floors which will have reading, writing, billiard and refreshment rooms for officers, engineers and apprentices and for seamen. There will also be a limited amount of sleeping accommodation, for though this is to be an institute and not a hostel, experience shows that the provision of a few beds at moderate prices will be greatly appreciated by seamen. An important annexe to the building will be an entertainment hall. This is designed to seat about 400 people, a number who have often tried to squeeze into the old hall in Frere Road. The little church adjoining the Institute at Frere Road will be moved here and our friends in London have opened a special subscription list for this purpose and hope to raise the whole of the Rs. 30,000 required for it.

THE INSTITUTE.

The Institute is conducted in association with and in affiliation to the English Missions to Seamen. This Society was formed in 1856 for the benefit of "seamen, fishermen and bargemen of all creeds and nations." The Bombay Committee hold their site on 999 years' lease from Government, at a nominal rental and on condition that it is used for the purposes now set forth. One of the Articles of Association under which we are registered provides that "no distinction in admitting sailors or others in the Institute shall be made on account of their religious denominations."

The Missions to Seamen are a Church of England Institution. We maintain in Bombay a chaplain sent out by them and he acts as Superintendent of the Institute We hardly need point out the advantage of having the institute affiliated to such a well established and highly esteemed society which has its workers in every British port in the world. That a man of such practical temperament and broad outlook as the late Earl Brassey should have been president of the Missions to Seamen for many years is a testimony to the breadth of the appeal that they make. It is particularly advantageous to have our Bombay Institution under the care of a man of such proved ability and experience with sailors as a chaplain chosen by this Mission for a large port like ours.

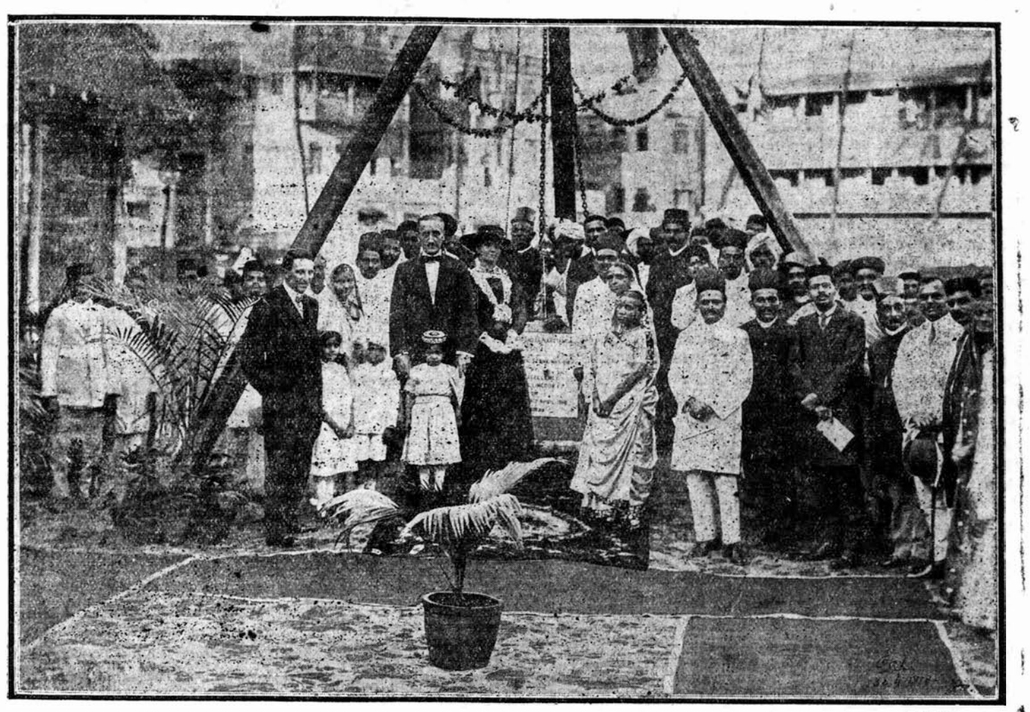
We devote ourselves to the creature comforts of the sailors just as the Y. M. C. A. establishments which attend our armies and take care of the soldiers. The public utility of the Institute can hardly be overestimated. In the year just ended over 16,000 sailors used the Institute, limited though its accommodation is. They were chiefly British Seamen, but Frenchmen, Norwegians, Swedes and West Indians and some Americans, formed a considerable proportion of them.

It is but human that a sailor should look for recreation and amusement when his ship is in port. The Seamen's Institute provides for him in this respect. But to the city, to the port and to shipping interests and all that depends on them the Institute is a utilitarian organization of the highest value, for it attends to the Seamen's wants in a way that assists him in the punctual discharge of his duties and saves him from temptation to spend his leisure hours in ways harmful to himself, bad for his work and troublesome to the city.

AN ACT OF THANKFULNESS.

The Ven. Archdeacon Barham then said:—It is my privilege now as Vice-President of the Bombay Harbour Mission to ask his Excellency to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Seamen's Institute. The ceremony is one, the report of which in the newspapers will be read with deep interest and keen satisfaction by the Merchant Seamen of the Empire. The carrying out of the scheme of which this ceremony is the inauguration is a recognition of and an act of thankfulness to that body of brave men who in exemplary devotion to duty have worked so magnificently for the Empire in this her time of need. We acknowledge that Bombay has too long delayed to do its duty to the Merchant Seamen coming into this large port, but the war has taught us much and now, at any rate, Bombay has determined to build an Institute, which shall worthily express its regard for and sympathy with the men of our Merchant Service. The Institute is undenominational and, as I have said, is open to all and it is to this object that you are asked to give your liberal subscriptions. All subscriptions except those specially earmarked for the rebuilding of the Church are given to the Institute. A special subscription list has been opened in England for funds for the rebuilding of the Church and any subscriptions given in India may be earmarked for this subject, but we wish it to be very clearly understood that all subscriptions not expressly given for the rebuilding of the Church, will go to the Institute. I should like to say here how very grateful we are to H. E. and Lady Willingdon, and specially to his Excellency for coming here this afternoon to lay the foundation-stone and for the very keen interest they have taken in this scheme. But for them I think the building of a new Institute would have been indefinitely delayed. We are also very grateful to the members of the Committee and among those specially to Mr. A. H. Froom, an enthusiastic member of the Committee, Mr. A. H. Byrt, our Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Gregson, an Architect, also to Mr. Bilby, our very hardworking chaplain. To the keen interest and energy of the gentlemen we owe the launching of this scheme and its promise of final success in the very near future. I will now ask his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the new Institute.

SIR HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS HOSPITAL.



THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THIS NEW HINDU HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY WAS LAID ON MONDAY BY HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

LORD WILLINGDON.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon then laid the foundation-stone, and addressing the assembly, said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I had intended to come here and deliver myself of a very long—and I gentlemen,—I had intended to come here and deliver myself of a very long—and I am sure very interesting speech—on the work of the Merchant Service during, say, the last fifty years, but I have changed my mind and will not keep you long as I see you are feeling the effects of the sun. I should like, however, to say one or two things, and the first is that both - to my wife and myself this gathering is of peculiar interest from the fact that my wife's father, the late Lord Brassey, took the keenest interest in this organisation, was for many years its President, and very practically and financially assisted the progress of this organization in many parts of the civilized world. I remember well that when Lord Brassey last came to Bombay talking to me, making many jokes to me about the present Seamen's Institute. Therefore, you may realize it is with peculiar satisfaction I have performed this ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Institute, the realization of which I know, was the very dearest wish of the best, the truest and most generous friend I ever had, no man I know more than he realizing, and fulfilled the realization of, the duties and responsibilities of citizenship of the British Empire. (Applause). I do not propose to go into the past history of this Institute. You have had from Mr. Byrt a very interesting description of how the Institute started and has progressed. I think it is true to say that in its early days and for many years this Institute has fulfilled a great purpose and has been a source of rest, comfort and recreation to seamen who have visited the Port. I think, Mr. Byrt told us that the original Institute has existed for 32 years, and if I remember rightly last year 16,000 men passed through its portals. Well, as we all know the shipping trade of this vast Port is increasing and with that increase comes the new Seamen's Institute. I am very glad indeed to know that the trustees of the Port Trust have made yours a very special case, have given this beautiful site on very special terms, for building your admirable Institute on, and I hope that before long we shall see the building rising.

Continuing, his Excellency said:—I think Archdeacon Barham said we have reason at this juncture to think of the merchant seamen, and everyone of us have the deepest pride in and admiration for the splendid work, the gallant actions of the British seamen, especially would I mention that particularly gallant action the other day off the coast of Belgium. (Applause). I think you will all agree that the deeds of the Merchant Seamen are equally as gallant, equally brave, equally courageous as those of the Royal Navy. (Applause). When the men of the Merchant Service do not go out they have no chance of keeping their blood up. His duty is to go out and avoid as far as possible numerous dangers—torpedo, mine, and raider—while he is trying to take his cargo into port, without, us I said, having a go at the enemy to keep his blood up. I think that requires an enormous amount of courage. The result is that as far as we are concerned at all events our merchant seamen have kept the lines of communications open all through the war notwithstanding the most desperate efforts of the Germans. (Applause). That in itself should impel us—if anything is necessary to impel us—to build as good an Institute building as we possibly can in Bombay, if I may say so, as a mark of appreciation of splendid devotion to duty of these gallant merchant seamen.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ladies and gentlemen, I must now say a word about how we are able to undertake this great venture. I have had several occasions—I gratefully acknowledge it—of thanking the Western India Turf Club for their tremendous generosity not only in regard to war charities but other charities in these troublous times. I venture to say there is hardly any purpose more worthy of their gift, more deserving in itself, than this one of the Seamen's Institute. When I approached the Western India Turf Club they were good enough to say they would give a lakh and a half, and I now learn, though I was not aware of it before, that they have increased this by Rs 30,000. Then I am glad to tell you that three prominent citizens of Bombay have each promised donations of Rs. 10,000. They are Sir David Sassoon, who, I am glad to see here to-day, Sir Shapurji Broacha, who is also present, and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. (Applause.). Archdeacon Barham has told us that we want five lakhs, so that a very simple rule of arithmetic will show that we have only got just over two lakhs and want three more. I am sure that, realizing what the merchant seamen have done for them, many individuals, and firms in Bombay, especially shipping and industrial companies whose trade has been kept secure by our merchant seamen, will readily come forward and that very soon the five lakhs will be realized.

As you are all aware, his Excellency continued, the Church on the old site is being taken down and brought here to be rebuilt in order that seamen who belong to the Church of England may come to the Institute and have a Church to go to. At the same time—and this is a point I specially want to emphasise—the Institute is purely undenominational: a man of any creed, any sect, any race will be equally welcome. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for attending in large numbers to witness this interesting ceremony, to congratulate the Committee on their initial success which I hope will be maintained in the future, to express the most fervent hope as Governor of this Presidency that this Institute will prove a home of rest and recreation to many thousands of our gallant merchant seamen in future years. (Applause).

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THANKED.

Mr. A. H. Froom, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies, said:—

Your Excellencies, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen.—We have arrived now at the concluding stage of the proceedings of this meeting and upon me devolves the pleasurable part of expressing our hearty thanks to your Excellencies for your presence here this afternoon. (Applause.) I beg permission to depart from the usual and somewhat formal procedure of proposing a vote of thanks, as I am sure that I shall be expressing rightly the feelings of everyone here in offering your Excellencies our sincere gratitude for the lively interest you have shown in the present and future Seamen's Institute. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, our thanks are due to his Excellency for the first work, so ably performed in connection with the building of the New Institute, in the laying of the foundation stone and also for the interesting and stirring speech, he has made and we are also again in debt to her Excellency for the sympathy she has shown with the undertaking by giving us all the pleasure of her gracious presence. (Applause.) His Excellency has shown us where our duty lies toward merchant seamen visiting the port of Bombay and it would be presumptuous on my part to say anything further. There is one point, however, and an important one, which—begging his Excellency's pardon—I venture to say has been omitted, this is, the fact of their Excellencies being here this afternoon, immediately on their return to Bombay after a short voyage, which we all hope has been beneficial to their health (applause) is in itself a sufficient recommendation to you all that our appeal for funds is in a worthy cause.

If only remains for me to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that we propose to open two lists of subscriptions, one recording personal donations, both large and small, from those, who wish to show their individual sympathy with the Institute, and a second list to record donations from firms, banks, insurance companies and others, whose businesses are closely connected with overseas trade. Donations will be received by Mr. E. Y. Watson, General Traffic Manager of the Port Trust and Honorary Treasurer of the Institute, by Mr. A. H. Byrt, of the "Times of India" and Honorary Secretary of the Institute, and by myself. In arranging for several channels through which your donations can be sent, we have been actuated by a desire to avoid creating a block in the traffic of Bombay which might arise from a large congregation of peons, bearing substantial cheques from their masters, clamouring at the doors of only one office. (Laughter and "hear, hear!")

I again offer to your Excellencies the heartfelt thanks of this meeting for your presence here this afternoon. (Loud applause.)

The band of the Shropshire Regiment, kindly lent for the occasion by the Colonel and Officers, played selections during the afternoon.

SUGGESTED COTTON CLEARING HOUSE.

BROADENING OF CONTRACTS.

A meeting of the representatives of the various cotton associations was held on Monday, at Colaba, to consider the desirability of establishing a Clearing House in Bombay. In addition to the representatives of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, there were also present three representatives of each of the following associations, viz.—The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., the Cotton Brokers' Association, the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association, and the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association.

Mr. T. D. Moore, the Chairman, in opening the meeting put three main points briefly before the meeting, firstly, the desirability of establishing a Clearing House, secondly, the form of contract or contracts to be used and thirdly, the constitution of the controlling body.

The last question, he understood, was at present, under the consideration of the Indian Cotton Committee and he was, therefore, of opinion that the question need not be discussed at this meeting pending some pronouncement being made by that Committee after they had heard views of the trade. A discussion of the question of establishing a Clearing House was then held and the general consensus of opinion was in favour of such establishment. It was also generally agreed that a fortnightly settlement should be made and that the passing of all contracts through the Clearing House should be obligatory.

With regard to the broadening of contracts, the chairman suggested as a basis for discussion that five forward contracts only should be used for purposes of "Cover," viz., a Broach contract, including Kathiawar, Sind, American, etc., a Bengal Contract including Sind and Rajputana, and Oomra No. 1 Contract, including Khamgaon, Akola, the Berars and C. P., and Oomra No. 2 contract, including Khandesh and Muttia, and a Southern contract, including Westerns, Kumptas, Dharwars, etc. These contracts, he suggested, should be for two months' delivery, e.g., the Bengal contract should be for December-January delivery and so on. The question of broadening the contracts was carefully discussed and various alternative suggestions were put forth.

Mr. T. D. Moore then proposed that a Sub-Committee of all the Associations interested should be formed to discuss the above questions in all their aspects and it was decided that this Sub-Committee should be constituted of one representative of each of the Associations, named above and in addition one representative of the Shroffs' Association, one European shipper and one European seller.

Mr. T. D. Moore was requested to act as chairman of the Sub-Committee, which he consented to do.

GOVERNMENT ART EXAMINATIONS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following candidates successfully passed the Drawing and Art Examinations held at the Sir J. J. School of Art Centre, Bombay, in the month of March, 1918:—

ELEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.

K. T. Prabhakar, S. K. Patkar, L. A. Fonseca, R. N. Joshi, N. S. Desai, V. R. Panchamelha, D'S. L. Newman, L. V. Sathe, V. K. Bapat, B. J. Mangalorkar, G. R. Shaikh, and D. J. Vazkar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.

G. M. Bhuta, V. Bankapur, J. F. Seervai, K. R. Jivrajani, M. F. Mistry, M. B. Shukla, R. S. Gokhale, R. B. Saraf, N. S. Tumbidi, S. J. T. Castell, B. G. Oke, P. F. Pereira, V. M. Bhoir, M. C. Bhatt, and S. A. Bhojan.

ADVANCED EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.

N. P. Naik, T. G. Lamge, B. G. Bandekar, L. R. Date, L. M. Chitale, C. J. Dahdy, R. M. Kapadia, S. G. Gogvekar, F. C. Khan, K. V. Pendharkar, V. V. Vadnerkar, G. M. Mestrey, and G. B. Devalalikar.

ELEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

S. P. Bhide, A. A. Bhonsale, M. G. Deshpande, C. V. Dulla, D. G. Gune, N. L. Joshi, Y. L. Koli, R. S. Kulkarni, S. P. Moolgaokar, I. C. Mujumdar, S. G. Naik, V. M. Nandnikar, M. K. Nargunde, V. K. Paranjpe, B. G. Phadke, Y. G. Sabnis, B. P. Shah, N. L. Talcherkar, G. P. Vardham, M. V. Wagle, M. R. Abhang, S. G. Gokhale, S. P. Akki, and K. K. Amin.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Miss S. N. Brahmandkar, D. C. Castelino, D. D. Deolalikar, Miss P. V. Furtado, V. K. Gadgil, T. V. Ganpule, S. G. Ghaisas, Miss M. G. Ghate, H. S. Mehta, D. S. Mohite, G. H. Nagarkar, C. B. Rao, S. B. Shirgaokar, D. R. Modholkar, G. U. Patel, and K. S. Sohani.

ADVANCED EXAMINATION IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

M. K. Bagal, R. E. Damerla, S. N. Dethe, W. K. Joglekar, V. G. Joshi, U. D. Mujumdar, S. N. Parkar, P. B. Pathak, Miss J. H. Pestkaka, N. E. Puram, A. V. Tilvi, F. N. Modi, N. R. Pendharkar, and F. B. Yalavatti.

ELEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN MODELLING.

D. Y. Adhikari, and S. T. Nadkarni.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN MODELLING.

V. N. Bedekar, N. H. Kovale, and V. D. Wagle.

DRAWING TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

V. P. Limaye, S. R. Potdar, A. O. Mehta, D. U. Mehta, W. M. Ghumre, S. N. Satghar, W. N. Patil, R. L. Kulkarni, T. N. Sabpiani, P. M. Trivedi, G. K. Patel, H. B. Dongaokar, K. G. Chavan, V. G. Ranade, N. R. R. Rao, J. C. Desai, N. D. Shelar, W. S. Isaac, V. P. Pandharkar, B. N. Harmattekar, A. B. Pandit, and B. D. Hardas.

DRAWING MASTERS' EXAMINATION.

S. K. Date, L. D. Pandya, G. B. Misra, D. N. Bhave, F. Z. Shah, M. M. Gandhi, and N. S. Mudvedkar.

ART MASTERS' EXAMINATION.

M. R. Chaphalkar, G. N. Maladkar, S. B. Pednekar, S. R. Sajip, and G. B. Vagdi.

COMMISSIONS IN THE I. D. F.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In one respect at any rate the report of the Viceroy's Committee upon man-power in India supports a public demand. It recognises the need of the grant of commissions to an increased number of Indians in the Army. We may now hope to see the Government yield to this authoritative recommendation. But is it not a matter for extreme regret that the concession has to be wrung out of the Government instead of it granting it of its own free-will and with good grace? Had Government shown the wisdom of throwing open the commissioned ranks to Indians of eligibility if not immediately upon the outbreak of war, as soon as it became evident to them that the Empire would have to fall back upon the man-power of India, there is little doubt that India would have responded to the war-cry more enthusiastically than she has done.

It is true that a step in the right direction was taken about a year ago when nine Indians received commissions in the army. Since then an equal number have been the happy recipient of this honour. But so far commissions have gone to Indians in the army or Maharajas alone.

It is known that there are many Indians serving the Defence of India Force, I mean Anglo-Indians and Parsees. They are supposed to be on a footing of equality with Britishers. Some of them have put in 25 years service and are to-day as zealous members of the Force as ever. Both these communities have given their quota in the defence of the realm for the past fifty years or so, but it is a regrettable commentary to make that during these fifty years not *five* Indians have been granted commissions.

There is much talk of raising a territorial army for India with Indian commissioned officers. But here is a class of Indians who have served silently and efficiently and who are supposed to enjoy the British soldiers' rights and privileges, a number of whom have put in months of general service in the I. D. F. but are denied admission to the commissioned ranks.

There is no question of a lack of suitable men. I think there are something like 5,000 Indians with European rights in the I. D. F. Is it conceivable that out of this large number no suitable persons can be found to hold commissions?

There is nothing but prejudice at the bottom of this grave injustice to a deserving and patriotic set. Well drilled and efficient, and knowing the language of the country, they would be of immense help to the military authorities in training the Indian regiments, if posted to them.—Yours, etc.,

C. B.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Orr.

Consideration was given to the petition from the members of the sub-committee of the Deshastha Maratha caste in the matter of the retention of the temple (in case No. 71, scheme No. 29), at Nowroji Hill.

After some discussion it was resolved to write to the sub-committee to retain the temple on payment of the sum of Rs. 10,269 which it should be asked to pay before the end of May 1918. Failing that, the Trust should ask the Special Collector to take possession on the 1st June, 1918, without further reference to the Board.

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REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From 1st May, 1918, copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount to this office before the 15th of this month to avoid inconvenience which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies as no outstandings can be allowed henceforth.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.,

Proprietors.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Wednesday, 1st May, 1918.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR

Seldom has the annual address of the retiring chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association come with greater weight as it did this year. Sir Dinshaw Wacha is not merely a millowner. He is an economist of repute and, above all, a veteran leader, in the public life of the country, whose outlook on affairs is as broad as his grasp of their salient points is firm. The frank and outspoken address which he delivered on Friday, therefore, deserves the careful consideration of those who are concerned to see that the industrial development of the country proceeds on right lines,—that is, on lines which secure the greatest happiness not merely of the greatest number but of all—and especially of the millowners who, because they are the pioneers of modern industrial movement in the country, have a special responsibility resting on them to see to it that the attainment of this consummation is facilitated. The address is remarkable for many reasons, not the least of which is that it constitutes one sign among many of the development of new forces and the stirring of new ideas of which the war and all that it has brought with it are the source. In no direction have these new forces and these new ideas revolutionised men's conceptions so much as in regard to the future relations of Capital and Labour.

The present universal catastrophe has been interpreted, alike by those who have cared to go to the root of things and by those who have felt the injustice and the wrong of the existing social order, as "the final stage in the disintegration and collapse of the civilisation which was founded upon the individualist system of capitalist production and the social and political subordination of the toiling masses" and the conviction has been brought home that, unless the war will have been fought in vain, reconstruction must be fundamental, securing for the producers by hand or by brain the full fruits of their industry and for the general community the most equitable distribution of these fruits. Speaking early in the war, Mr. Asquith looked forward to this as one of the results of the war, and this result the Labour Party—, which has now broadened the basis of its constitution and bids fair after the next General Election to become much more powerful, as a political force in Parliament as well as outside it, than it was before the war—, is determined to secure. The Party's programme of reconstruction starts from the assumption that the individualistic system of capitalist production has broken down, and seeks to set up "a social and economic order based on a deliberately planned cooperation in production and distribution which will guarantee the widest possible freedom for all classes and both sexes and involve the exploitation or subjection of none." As a first step in the direction of this new social order, the Party claims for every member of the community the fullest measure of social protection it is possible to secure by means of the universal enforcement of a minimum standard of subsistence, of leisure, of health, of education. This social protection is not a mere utopian dream. Even before the war a beginning had already been made in its organisation by means of Minimum Wage Acts, Compensation Act, Truck Acts, and the like: and what the Labour party now proposes is to carry the process to its logical conclusion by suitable amendments and extensions of such legislation. The ends to be achieved are simple human aims. But neither the justice nor the necessity of these ends has led the leaders of democracy to ignore the fact that they are confronted by a vast and complex problem and in laying down principles and policies they are quite conscious that neither this generation nor the next may be able to bring them to full fruition.

The aims of Labour in England must certainly seem visionary in reference to conditions in India. Considerations of practical politics must warn us off any disposition to expect miracles in the relations of Capital and Labour in this country for some years to come. The Indian workmen—and we do not refer merely to workers in the textile factories but to all those who work by hand, whether in the railway workshops, in the docks, or elsewhere—lack the first essential of self-help, namely, organisation. The root cause of this is their appalling illiteracy. thanks to the solicitude of the bureaucracy, the self-constituted "friend of the toiling and teeming millions." Their present state is as bad as it can be. Their standard of life is low. They have to work in unhealthy surroundings and live in yet more unhealthy houses. They have few recreations but those which the liquor shops provide. Their children have no "homes" and receive no education because before they are conscious of their beings they are sent to the factories to eke out the family income. The conditions in which they work and live undermines their health and they are consequently less efficient than their confreres in other countries. And, worst of all, they are always in the clutches of the usurious money-lender. To this deplorable state they have been brought as a result of, apart from the acts of omission and commission by the Government, the attitude of their employers who, as a class, have not yet realised the fact to which Sir Dinshaw Wacha drew their attention that "if capital has its risks and responsibilities, labour has its rights and privileges." Thus, we in this country also must begin to face the elemental fact that the wrongs of the workers are due to the irresponsible and indifferent individualist system of capitalist production. Sir Dinshaw Wacha did not put the truth so bluntly, but he said enough to bring home to the millowners the lessons which are writ large over the history of the Labour movement in the world. "Labour," he said, "will assert itself to be free and to be master of its own time, diligence and production" and he exhorted them to exchange their "attitude of apathy and indifference" towards it for "one of broader sympathy, friendliness and co-adjustorship, if the industry's true prosperity and uninterrupted progress are to be consulted." He indicated some of the practical manifestations which this new attitude must take. How far his indications are adequate we shall discuss on a later occasion.

"THE SECRET PRESS IN BELGIUM."

We have received from the courteous Belgian Consul "The Secret Press in Belgium," an informing little booklet by Jean Massart who showed us a little while ago the "Belgium under the German Eagle." It gives a glimpse of the grim, continuous and unmitigated struggle between the German tyrants and the Belgian populace in the occupied portions of the country. One of the forms which the resistance on the part of the ravished territory has assumed is the secret publication and distribution of newspapers, pamphlets, books, picture postcards and the like. Until August, 1915, the author was able to contribute to the prohibited press. Since escaping from his native land he has at his disposal the greater part of the clandestine publications appearing in Belgium. These interdicted efforts of a populace groaning under foreign tyranny have found a channel of expression in writings which, remorselessly suppressed, persist with indomitable courage in the struggle for existence. The secret press, better than any other phase of Belgium national life, enables the foreigner to realise the spirit which refuses to be quenched on the one hand and the uncommon good humour of a people which will not allow itself to be crushed on the other. Some of the extracts from the banned newspapers make us marvel at the ingenuity which has eluded the German censor. In one place the occupying powers are accused of compassing the widowhood of truth, in another of Teutonic Tartuferie. The Germans on their part have descended to devices of turpitude calculated to sow dissensions among the harried patriots, to implant among them hatred of the British and to divorce them from the virtues which have sustained them in their unparalleled misfortunes. Proofs of fabricated German documents, cooked German accounts of military operations, mutilated telegraphic intelligence are abounding and convincing. The photographic reproductions of German mendacity reduced to writing must satisfy the most credulous. The garbled version of the historic conversation between the German Chancellor and the British plenipotentiary, Sir Edward Goschen, on the eve of the war, when Britain was contemptuously reproached by Betthman Hollweg for bringing about a rupture between herself and Germany for the sake of a scrap of paper, must satisfy the most sceptical as to the motives and methods of our foes. It is diverting to see how the Teutons appeal to the Hague Convention when it suits their purpose and brush it aside as obsolete when it does not. When one examines unimpeachable documentary evidence of ruthlessness and repeated bad faith and the numerous contrivances by which Germany has succeeded in keeping under its iron heel a little race of heroes one feels at a loss whether the Huns deserve the palm more for diabolical ingenuity than a heartlessness which counts as nothing any amount of human suffering either to their own or foreign countries only if it serves the set purpose in hand. Those who doubt the authenticity of the contents of war publications of the kind under notice can only be compared with the chronicler who declined to set down as authentic anything to which he was not an eye-witness and who consequently made no mention of the reigning sovereign of the neighbouring land because he had not been able to set eyes on him.

Notes of the Day.

A Desperate Effort.

It must be apparent to the enemy by this time that the capture of the Kemmel Hill, a valuable vantage point as it is, has brought him no nearer his immediate goal, which is a break through the Allied line and dash towards the coast. All day long on Monday as well as on Sunday the enemy was hurling waves after waves of desperate attack against the French in the centre and the British on the flanks on the Vormezeele-Meteren front. Though the attacks have not ceased finally in the particular sector, to the close of Monday afternoon, the battle has gone against the Germans. They had counted upon developing a regular drive towards the coast, but thanks to the gallant resistance of the Franco-British divisions, each little step is costing them a terrible price, which, before long, as at Villers-Brettonneux, Hangard, Arras and elsewhere ere this, is sure to make them pause once more on their bloodstained march. The enemy no doubt concentrated a huge amount of artillery support in the Locre sector, *but to* all appearances the Allies are fully prepared to face the music.

The Seamen's Institute.

In laying the foundation-stone of the new building of the Seamen's Institute yesterday his Excellency the Governor has contributed to the removal of a long-standing reproach to Bombay. The present premises of the Institute on Frere Road were erected thirty-two years ago and during that period, one may say without exaggeration, the whole face of nature round about the Institute has changed. Only a very prosaic or misanthropic soul would find much "rest" or "amusement" amidst the din and dust of Frere Road traffic to-day. As the Secretary of the Institute said, one feels ashamed to accept the heartfelt gratitude the seamen express for the little that is offered them. However, Bombay is going to make reparations and the donations of two lakhs and more that his Excellency was able to announce constitute no doubt a good start. The Institute is wholly undenominational and is open to all merchant seamen. Last year over 16,000 sailors took the benefit of the Institute and though the majority of them were naturally enough British, there were also Frenchmen, Norwegians, Swedes, West Indians and Americans. Apart from this, the more comfortable quarters which Bombay seeks to provide, will be, as the Ven. Archdeacon Barham as well as Lord Willingdon said, "an act of thankfulness to that brave body of men who in exemplary devotion to duty have worked so magnificently for the Empire in this her time of need."

What We Are Fighting For.

"We recognize the fundamental truth that no democracy can exist if the Imperial German Government triumphs." In these words, Mr. James Wilson of the American Federation of Labour, speaking at Whitehall Palace on Saturday, summed up with a new emphasis the aims for which the Allies are fighting. The victory of the Allies is essential if posterity is to be guaranteed political and industrial freedom. Therefore, peace without victory is unthinkable. Such a peace would be the fulfilment of the Prussian dream of military autocracy because, as Mr. James Wilson said, "they have the very heart of continental Europe within their grasp and resources which will ensure further conquest of other nations of the world."

American Labour and the War.

Mr. Wilson was equally emphatic as to the essential condition which must be fulfilled by Germany before the Allies will agree to open negotiations for peace,—peace that must be enduring. He and his colleagues, as authorised speakers of the American Labour movement, he said, declared emphatically that they would not agree to a peace conference with the enemies of vivilisation, irrespective of what cloak the enemies wore, until Prussian militarism was withdrawn within its own boundaries and then not until the Germans satisfactorily proved that they recognised the rights of civilised nations to determine for themselves what should be the latter's standard. The attitude of American Labour towards the war could not have been more tersely and clearly put and Mr. James Wilson's speech is, therefore, to be welcomed as a valuable contribution towards the propagation of the Allied aims, which is not the least of the weapons with which the destruction of Prussian militarism is to be attained.

Misrepresentation.

The speech, however, has given the "Times of India" an occasion to indulge in its familiar game of misrepresenting the attitude of British Labour towards the war. There is in the speech, according to this journal, "a striking contrast to the flabby utterances of many Labour leaders in England that must have a very wholesome effect. and there is a marked absence of any desire to go to Stockholm to palaver with the enemy." This attack on British Labour is as mischievous as it is based on ignorance of the aims of British Labour as they have been authoritatively stated. Nothing especially could be more ill-conceived and irresponsible than the sneering reference to "the desire to go to Stockholm to palaver with the enemy" after the emphatic recantation of that desire which Mr. Handerson made recently on behalf of the Labour party, not to speak of the patriotic determination of British workers to sink all their differences with Government and to concentrate all their efforts on the winning of the war.

What British Labour Stands For.

For the information of our contemporary we shall quote the following extract from a recent statement outlining the Labour terms of peace prepared by Mr. Henderson:

"Labour stands to-day, as always," he says, "for the absolute freedom and integrity of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and for the establishment on a firm basis of a League of Nations and Peoples, for international co-operation and disarmament, and the prevention of future warfare. These aims constitute our irreducible minimum, and as soon as secured we desire the fullest resumption of international intercourse.

It is obvious that the aims which, according to Mr. Henderson, constitute the irreducible minimum and which must be secure before the fullest resumption of international inter-intercourse is possible, are the same as are emphasised by Mr. James Wilson.

The New Bombay Hospital.

It is exactly a decade since it was announced to the public that the late Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas had bequeathed large properties for the establishment of a well-equipped hospital for Hindus in Bombay. Since then the whole scheme had remained shrouded in mystery. The statement, however, which was made by one of the trustees at the foundation-stone laying ceremony on Monday, has cleared the air and before long the establishment of the hospital would be a *fait accompli*. That there is need in Bombay for many more hospitals than those in existence at present, goes without saying. The Hindus in particular, who form so large a proportion of Bombay's population, have long stood in need of a general hospital for the middle classes and much store has been set by the community in the new hospital. The central site at Charni Road will no doubt add to its usefulness very much. It only remains for the rich and philanthropic Hindu public to endow the institution sufficiently to make it a first class hospital.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KAIRA.

CONFISCATION ORDERS WITHDRAWN

(From Our Special Representative.)

Satyagraha Camp,

NADIAD, April 29.

It is now authoritatively known that all confiscation orders are withdrawn. Numerous cases of attachments are now being reported in this office every day. The following is the list of recent attachments in various villages:—

RINCHOL.

Mathurbhai Narsinhdas, assessment Rs. 47, material a golden necklace, value Rs. 90; Khusal Pujabhai, assessment Rs. 11, material 7 maunds of bavto, value Rs. 12-10; Bai Maneck, assessment Rs. 9, material 6 maunds of tuver, value Rs. 12; Bai Bijaji, assessment Rs. 11, material silver anklet, value Rs. 30; Sana Desai, assessment Rs. 8, material copper utensil, value Rs. 25; Kuber Bechar, assessment Rs. 36, material 16 maunds of variali.

NAPAD.

Kalidas Shivabhai, assessment Rs. 44, material two silver anklets; Umedbhai Naranbhai, assessment Rs. 43, material a pair of anklets.

SAMARKHA.

Kashibhai Jibhai, assessment Rs. 73 (with Chothai), material a buffalo, value Rs. 125; Bhailalbhai Jesangbhai, assessment Rs. 70, material a buffalo; Khusalbhai Motibhai, assessment Rs. 100, material a buffalo; Pandya Babarbhai Pirtambardar, assessment Rs. 6, material a watch and a chain to which was attached the badge of H. R.; Kishibhai Ishwerbhai, assessment Rs. 21, material two brass utensils; Kishibhai Nathabhai, assessment Rs. 31, material two brass utensils; Mathurbhai Kakerjibhai, assessment Rs. 6-11, material a wooden cupboard, value Rs. 25; Dhanabhai Marghabhai, assessment Rs. 4, material a lantern, value Rs. 2-8; Somabhai Gokalbhai, assessment Rs. 17, material two tin plates; Motibhai Jesanghhai, assessment Rs. 52, material a buffalo, value Rs. 90; Jethabhai Jivabhai, material a cupboard and a majus.

The mukhi and the talati of Sayla and Shekhpur in Matar have been suspended for not performing their duties properly.

HUBLI CITIZENS' SYMPATHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 29.

At a public meeting held on the 28th, Mr. Hirajibhoy Hormasji, a leading Parsi merchant, presiding, the third anniversary day of the Indian Home Rule League was celebrated. The secretary read the report of the work done during the year by the local branch. Then a resolution was passed that, having read the latest Government press-note regarding the agricultural situation in Kaira District. Hubli citizens offer their sympathy and support to the Kaira cultivators in their present situation and request the Government to reconsider their resolutions and grant the request of the people for suspension of the collection of revenue assessed for the year or grant an impartial enquiry to investigate the question of the extent of the failure of the crops; further, they disapproved of the revenue commissioner, Mr. Pratt's attitude in his Nadiad speech of the 12th instant.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies laid the foundation stone of the new Seamen's Institute yesterday afternoon. Their Excellencies left Bombay for Government House, Mahableshwar, yesterday evening.

The death occurred yesterday at Lucknow of Nawab Mirza Mahdi Hussain Khan Bahadur Aga Abu Sahib, C.I.E., Senior Trustee of Hussainabad Endowment. He was a member of the ex-royal family and the leader of the Moslem community. A thorough sportsman he was highly esteemed in European society and was a member of the United Service Club.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT ON WHOLE BRITISH FRONT.

CONVERGING MOVEMENT TOWARDS MONTCATS.

ENEMY HELD UP EVERYWHERE.

Following the most intense bombardment, on Monday, strong enemy forces violently attacked the French and the British positions from the neighbourhood of Meteren to Zillebeke.

The British completely repulsed all attempts to enter the positions in spite of constant succession of attacks in great strength, maintaining their line, intact. The enemy's losses were very heavy.

The French repulsed very heavy attacks on the hills about Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

The Belgians repulsed all attacks after sharp fighting, inflicting heavy casualties.

There was intense and almost ceaseless artillery activity in the north and hurricane bombardments were maintained over the Allied front, practically all the way from Labassee to the south of the Houthulst forest.

Correspondents agree that the Germans have suffered nothing less than a disastrous defeat in the first phase of the battle consequent on their desperate attempt to capture the line of the hills, the Allied hold on which endangers their possession of Mount Kemmel.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29 1-20 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. April, 30.

A British communiqué says the hostile attack reported in the neighbourhood of Locre yesterday was repulsed with rifle and machinegun fire.

The enemy opened heavy bombardment with high explosises and gas shells this morning on the whole front from Meteren to Voormezeele and infantry attacks are now developing.

The hostile artillery was very active during the night from the Scarpe to Lens and between Givenchy and the Nieppe forest.

We recaptured last night the post taken by the enemy on the night of the 26th, taking fifty prisoners and three machineguns. We also took a number of prisoners and four machineguns in the raids southward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Neuville Vitasse.

INTENSE AND CEASELESS ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

FURIOUS FIRE ON FRONT FROM VIMY TO LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., April, 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says last night there was intense and almost ceaseless artillery activity in the north and great concentrations of howitzers and field batteries maintained hurricane bombardments over wide sections of the Allied front, practically all the way from Labassee to the south of the Houthulst forest.

The Germans also kept up furious fire for nearly three hours on the front from Vimy to Lens.

TREMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT.

This morning the bombardment was renewed of our line south of Voormezeele and the French positions in the vicinity of Locre were plastered with explosive shrapnel.

Our troops around Ypres, several times, signalled for artillery support after dawn. The tremendous bombardment points most certainly to the German attempt to advance here.

Yesterday, the enemy airmen were very active over the Mont Rouge, from which it seems certain that the Germans intend trying to push westward from Kemmel.

GERMAN MISCALCULATION.

In the south the things were fairly quiet throughout the night.

The documents we have recently captured show that the Germans counted upon developing a regular drive towards the coast but the time-table has altogether gone to pieces. A certain division was due to be at Montcats on the 26th, but this division instead of going forward has moved backward to rest and refit.

AMERICAN FORCE ENTERS FRENCH BATTLE FRONT.

SECTOR RECEIVING ABNORMAL SHELLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters states that the American force has entered the line along the French battlefront under the French command in which all the ranks have supreme confidence. This American sector is receiving more than normal shelling.

AUSTRALIAN CORPS' GALLANT CONDUCT.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S APPRECIATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 30.

The Press Bureau says, a message through the commander of the Fourth Army asks General Birdwood to inform all the ranks of the Australian Corps that the Field-Marshal is fully aware of the gallant conduct and magnificent achievement of the Australians and wishes to thank them for the splendid service of the first Australian division in the north, which has not escaped his notice. The Field-Marshal desires to include them in this expression of appreciation.

FRENCH FIRE STOPS ATTEMPTS ON HANGARD WOOD.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED IN CORBENY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29, 4-55 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April, 30.

A French communiqué says the Germans during the night attempted several attacks on the Hangard wood, but our fire stopped all attempts. There was great reciprocal artillery fire from Villers-Bretonneux to the river Luce and between Lassigny and Noyon.

Our detachments penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Corbeny, towards Courty, on the right of the Meuse and in upper Alsace and brought back prisoners.

There was very lively artillery fire on the front of the Fosses wood and the Caurieres wood.

SITUATION ON WESTERN FRONT.

REVIEW BY U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 29.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April, 30.

The War Department's weekly review says:—

While admitting that the situation is less satisfactory owing to the loss of Kemmel, the outcome of the present operations depends on man-power. The enemy's attempt to paralyse the independent will-power of the British command has failed, the unity of command of the Allies having extended to the operations on the broader field, thus presenting the full united strength to the hostile attack to defeat the enemy's intention to achieve a decision, ending the war by the destruction of the Allies' forces in the field, before the additional British and French levies and American reinforcements can take up the positions. It is the imperative duty of the United States to put fresh trained men into the field, immediately, besides calling up very large quotas to fill the gaps.

The conception of the enemy command is by an enveloping movement to force the the retirement of the British from Arras, and thereafter to capture Arras and Amiens and also to wipe out the Ypres salient.

The American units have been in action in various engagements, and have acquitted themselves well in Flanders.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON FRENCH AND BRITISH POSITIONS.

BRILLIANT ALLIED STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29, 11.20 p.m
Recd. 4 p.m., April 30.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—

Following the most intense bombardment, strong enemy forges violently attacked the French and the British positions from the neighbourhood of Meteren to Zillebeke. The enemy also attacked the Belgians northward of Ypres.

Very severe fighting developed on the whole Allied front. The Twenty-fifth, the Forty-ninth and the Twenty-first British divisions completely repulsed all attempts to enter the positions in spite of constant succession of determined attacks in great strength, maintaining their line intact. The enemy's losses were very heavy.

TWO ATTACKS REPULSED BY FRENCH.

The French repulsed very heavy attacks on the hills about Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. At the points where the enemy penetrated a short distance into the French positions they were quickly driven out and a greater part of the ground regained by counter-attacks.

The Belgians repulsed all attacks after sharp fighting, inflicting heavy casualties. Fighting is continuing at certain points along the Allied battlefronts. Owing to bad weather aeroplanes dropped a few bombs on various targets.

ACTIVITY NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE AVRE.

BOMBS ON ENEMY ESTABLISHMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30, 12-45 a.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 30.

Last night's French communiqué says: There was reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Avre in the region of Plemont. An enemy detachment attempted to cross the Oise east of Waresnes but was caught by our fire and dispersed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the 27th April. Our machines dropped 6,000 kilogrammes of bombs on enemy establishments.

CONVERGING MOVEMENT TOWARDS MONTCATS.

ENEMY EVERYWHERE TERRIBLY PUNISHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 29, 10-25 p.m.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., April 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—

An enemy infantry attack developed over a wide front extending from the north of Vormezeele nearly to Meteren. The strategic object was apparently the crab-claw movement converging upon the hill chain towards Montcats. This front was held by the French in the centre and our divisions on the flanks.

The enemy's failure to make progress at Locre undoubtedly influenced the enemy to resort to crushing tactics, but the news, so far, is eminently satisfactory. Up to this afternoon the day had gone in our favour.

An infantry attack began at six o'clock with an attempt to advance towards Scherpenberg. This was completely held up at first. During the morning the battle extended above Vormezeele and although Ypres was not attacked the bombardment extended thereto.

Enemy reconnaisance in force against the Belgians was repulsed.

Everywhere on the battle-front a terrible punishment is being inflicted on the enemy who has thrown in divisions with lavish disregard for sacrifices and is once again paying the full price for no result. The Germans realising that they were not making progress modified the crab-claw idea into a more direct attempt against Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. The Germans are making an intense use of their great artillery strength, but the French garrisons on the hills have a splendid cover and their seventy-fives and our field-guns furiously reply.

The air is full of aeroplanes mostly on observing work. It is abundantly clear that the day's story when told will be all to the glory of the French and the British arms. The battle is not yet over, but for the attack which has been in progress seven or eight hours without making headway, it is not premature to say it has failed. The German army will be weaker by many thousands by sunset to-day for they have been fighting all day in the open, while the French and the British have scarcely anywhere left the prepared defences.

KAISER WATCHES BATTLE FOR KEMMEL HILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 30.

The Kaiser watched the battle for the Kemmel Hill on the 25th April.

RESULT OF FIRST PHASE OF BATTLE.

NOTHING LESS THAN DISASTROUS DEFEAT FOR ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., April 30.

Correspondents agree that the Germans have suffered nothing less than a disastrous defeat in the first phase of the battle consequent on their desperate attempt to capture the line of hills, the Allied hold on which endangers their possession of Mount Kemmel.

They probably used thirteen divisions from the east of Ypres to southwards, with two more on the north and the violence of gunfire on both sides has never been greater or more unceasing at any period in the war.

The successful defence made the day the bloodiest hitherto for the enemy as attack after attack smashed by artillery and infantry fire. The Germans had already suffered very heavily on Sunday, when concentrations of troops were caught and shattered by gunfire. Their waves yesterday were mowed down and the British on the wings and the French on the centre neither broke nor bent.

SINKING OF THE GUILDFORD CASTLE.

TORPEDOED BY THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 30.

The Admiralty announces that the official enquiry shows conclusively that the hospitalship Guildford Castle which was attacked on the 10th March, was struck by a torpedo. The first torpedo discharged missed, the second hit the vessel but happily did not explode. The Admiralty quotes the German wireless official message of the 24th April in which in the course of challenging the British figures of shipping losses, Germany says these ignore "hospital ships and other shipping space which is particularly exposed to and attacked by U. boats."

HOLLAND'S SURRENDER.

SAND AND GRAVEL TRANSPORT TO BE RESUMED.

FULL GERMAN DEMANDS NOT YET KNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. April 30.

A "Daily News" telegram from Rotterdam states that Holland has surrendered to Germany after a period of twenty-four hours, in which the position was suddenly reported to be serious with everyone invited to believe that the question of peace or war was in the balance.

It may safely be accepted that the sand and gravel transport will shortly be resumed and that an economic agreement will be announced greatly to the profit of Germany, who will again compel Holland to supply the finished goods in return for raw material.

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 30.

The full demands of Germany upon Holland are not yet known in London or even by the Dutch public, but there are indications that the Dutch Government is less apprehensive that Germany wants to force Holland into war at present.

NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 29.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 30.

Wekerle is forming a new Hungarian Cabinet. Kuhlmann and Burian have arrived at Bukharest in order to resume the peace negotiations.

CHINESE BRIGANDS HOLD UP A TRAIN.

INNUMERABLE COUNTRY TOWNS AND VILLAGES SACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, April 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 30.

Two hundred brigands held up a train between Hsuchowfu and Kaifeng, shot three passengers dead and wounded fourteen; and plundered 40,000 dollars in money and goods. Since early in March, the brigands have captured five foreigners but all have been released except an American engineer named Kyle. Innumerable country towns and villages in northern Kiangsu, Shantung and Honan have been sacked.

A HUGE COMBINE BY ENEMY FIRMS.

TO CONTROL AND CENTRALISE IMPORT OF WAR PRODUCTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, April 28.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 30.

It is learnt from an excellent source that a number of great German and Austro-Hungarian concerns including the German Oriental Company, the North German Lloyd and the Lohmans have formed a huge combine named the Europaeische Handels Gesellschaft at Bremen. The objects are to control and centralise the import trade of war products, animals, vegetables, textiles, minerals and raw materials from Russia, Persia, Manchuria, China, Turkestan, Rumania and Finland, also to organise a union of all exporters in the above countries who did business with Germany before the war and to cut off neutrals, who deal with the Allies, from the products of these countries and from all commerce with the Central Powers.

The other objects are to organise a boycott and undermine the financial and commercial position of the pro-Entente neutrals and to form a Central Power commercial block including the friendly neutrals.

The company will be officially liquidated a year after peace is signed, but it will continue unofficially.

LORD RHONDDA WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

LORD MIDLETON LIKELY TO SUCCEED LORD WIMBORNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. April 30.

The papers state that Lord Rhondda in response to an appeal of the Premier has withdrawn his resignation.

The talk of Mr. Duke's resignation has been revived. It is stated that he will become a judge and be succeeded by the Liberal M.P., Mr. Edward Shortt.

The name of Lord Midleton is mentioned as successor to Lord Wimborne.

SIR IAN MACPHERSON.

APPOINTED VICE-PRESIDENT OF ARMY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April, 30.

The Press Bureau states that Lord Milner has appointed Sir Ian Macpherson as Vice-President of the Army Council and acting Deputy War Secretary. Sir Ian Macpherson will thus be able to render him the much needed assistance in dealing with the administrative business of the War Office.

ANARCHY IN FINLAND.

FIERCE FIGHTING BETWEEN WHITE AND RED GUARDS.

RUMOURS OF PETROGRAD REVOLUTION UNCONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 30.

The long silence from Petrograd has been broken by receipt of Reuter's telegrams, the latest of which, dated 23rd instant, do not confirm the rumours from Stockholm of the restoration of the monarchy in the person of the Tsarevitch, which Russian circles in Sweden anticipated as a probable German move.

These messages from Petrograd describe fierce fighting in Finland between White and Red Guards. Several trainloads of dead and wounded Red Guards have arrived in Petrograd—Frogterioki, a popular Petrograd resort.

While Viborg is cut off from Petrograd, Russian troops have been ordered to resist any attempt of troops from Finland to cross the Russian frontier.

The Commissioners have ordered the disarmament of troops in the Governments of Kursk and the Crimea.

The Siberian provisional government in a proclamation in North Manchuria urges the establishment of solid relations with the Allies and recognises the necessity of introduction of Foreign troops in the Far East of Siberia, pending the establishment of a fixed Government in Russia.

WHITE GUARDS CAPTURE VIBORG.

LAST STRONGHOLD OF RED GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, April 30.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., April 30.

The White Guards have captured Viborg, which was the last strong fortress of the Red Guards. Nearly all the defenders were killed.

WHITE GUARDS' BARBARITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
STOCKHOLM, April 29.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 30.

Socialist deputations waited on the Finnish White Minister, Gripenberg, demanding in the name of the Scandinavian Socialists the termination of the barbarous cruelties by the White Guards against the Red prisoners. Gripenberg refused to transmit the representations on the ground that they were an unprecedented interference.

Another similar deputation waited on the German Minister and it was promised that the matter should receive attention.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN CRIMEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 30.

It is reported from Sebastopol that the Labourites in the Crimea favour the surrender of the town and the harbour of Sebastopol without resistance, but the sailors decided to oppose the Austrians and Germans.

A large crowd of Slovenes smashed the windows of the German buildings at Laibach in spite of the intervention of troops. The crowd sang anti-German songs and cheered the Entente.

CENTRAL POWERS AND UKRAINE.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 29.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 30.

An economic agreement between the Central Powers and the Ukraine was signed on the 23rd April. It is stated that a grain bureau has been formed to deal with supplies of grain.

SIR W. MANNING APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

NEW GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA SEYCHELLES AND BARBADOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. April, 30.

Brigadier-General, Sir William Manning, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon in succession to Sir John Anderson, deceased.

Sir Leslie Probyn succeeds Sir William Manning as Governor of Jamaica and Lieut-Colonel Charles O'Brien, Governor of Seychelles succeeds Sir Probyn as Governor of the Barbados.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DATE NOT YET SETTLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April, 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hewins stated that the date of the Imperial Conference was not yet settled. The list of questions for discussion was a matter for the conference.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

GERMAN EMISSARIES IN PERSIA.

CONTEMPTUOUS REFERENCES TO "PERSIAN SWINE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., April 30.

Reuter learns that a number of documents lately discovered in Persia demonstrate that, like German agents in the United States, who described their American hosts as idiotic Yankees, German emissaries in Persia had the utmost contempt for the "Persian swine" and for the country in which they were intriguing. Most of these documents are letters written by Wustrow, German Vice-Consul at Shiraz to Wassmuss, former German Vice-Consul with the roving commission to stir up trouble against the British along the Persian Gulf.

In one letter Wustrow writes:—"I always think of jelly-fish when I look at these people." In another letter he says, "what good to us is the silly jabber with which the leaders of the nation, who are below even the usual Persian level, stuff us up. This scum can only be tamed by force." In a third letter he said: "How nice it would be to recoup our losses from English property here, but the Persians did the work and I must avoid the impression that we wish to utilise their patriotic fervour for our own ends."

EVIDENCES OF CORRUPTION.

Another extract reveals the game of the German officials. "You offered me not one but two thousand tomans—one thousand for agitation purposes and the other for a certain purpose."

A letter from Doctor Niedermayer calls the Persians incredibly gross swine and complains that after "I have doctored more than six thousand Persian swine as a Doctor, I have been kept nine months enmeshed by this scum of a people."

AUSTRALIAN ZINC CONCENTRATES

RECORD PURCHASE CONTRACTED BY IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, April 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 30.

Mr. Hughes announces that the Imperial Government has contracted to purchase practically the whole of the Australian output of zinc concentrates during the war and for ten years afterwards. He adds that this is probably a record contract for the sale of zinc and will greatly benefit Australia and the Empire.

MR. PAL AT TANJORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

TANJORE, April 29.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal arrived at Tanjore on the 29th morning on a South India lecture tour. A large crowd received him at the station and a procession with music headed by an elephant carrying the Home Rule flag was formed and the guest was carried through the principal streets of the city with cries of "Vande Mataram" and a significant cry of "Victory to British Democracy", which was taken up by nearly ten thousand people who followed the carriage. The streets were decorated and leading citizens of all castes and professions offered garlands. The police were conspicuous by their absence and young volunteers very easily arranged to keep order. Mr. Pal will lecture to-night on "The Call of the Empire,' Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, retired Dewan, presiding.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 29.

At the All-India Ayurvedic Conference resolutions were passed praying for the victory of British arms, urging Government to amend the Medical Registration Act and the Municipalities and Districts Boards to employ vaidyas. Two very important resolutions related to the spread of the learning of anatomy, physiology, dissection, etc., strictly according to Ayurvedic methods and not according to Western methods and to ask the Government of India and Provincial Governments to nominate Kaviraj members in the Councils. The former was moved by Pandit Sudhindranath Sen Kaviraj and seconded by Kaviraj Jnanendranath Sen and the latter was moved by Vaidya Appashastri of Bombay and seconded by Pandit Sudhindra Nath Sen Kaviraj of Calcutta. Baba Kalikamliwala of Hrishikesh promised to hand over properties amounting to one lakh of rupees in the cause of Ayurveda. Seats of the Mohamandal and Vidyapitha were removed to Madras and Vaidyaratna Kaviraj Jogindranath Sen was elected president of the Vidyapitha. On behalf of all delegates assembled Vaidyaratna Kaviraj Jogindranath Sen thanked the volunteers, members of the reception committee and the Lahore public for their reception. The president then dissolved the conference.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The eighteenth Bombay Provincial Conference will commence its session at Bijapur from the 5th May instead of from the 4th May as already announced. The change has been necessitated by the fixing of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for the 3rd May at Bombay.

INDIA'S RALLY.

VICEROY ON LABOURS OF DELHI CONFERENCE.

UNDESIRABILITY OF DISCUSSING REFORMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 29.

The War Conference reassembled this morning in full strength, a number of visitors also attending.

His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the proceeding of the Conference said:

Your Highnesses and gentlemen, before proceeding with the agenda which you all have in your hands I wish to inform this Conference that I have received a notice of a resolution from the Hon. Mr. Khaparde. The resolution is as follows:—

"That this Conference recommends that in order to invoke wholehearted and real enthusiasm amongst the people of India and successfully to mobilize the manpower and material and money the Government in England should without delay introduce a bill into Parliament meeting the demands of the people to establish responsible Government in India within a reasonable period which would be specified in the Statute. We feel confident that the inauguration of this measure will make our people feel that they are fighting for their Motherland and for freedom in the defence of their own rights in an Empire, in which they possess same status as other members thereof. And we are further sure that if the imagination of our country is captured and its enthusiasm so encouraged it can easily equip itself to be, in the language of the Premier, the bulwark which will save Asia from the tide of oppression and disorder. This Conference recommends that all racial distinctions should be removed forthwith and Indians and Europeans should be treated as the King's equal subjects in all departments of public affairs."

OUT OF ORDER.

I have no intention myself of discussing the merits or demerits of the proposed resolution, but I think out of respect to the Conference and courtesy to the hon. member who has given notice of the resolution that I should inform the Conference of the reasons, the paramount, the cogent reasons, which impel me to declare that the resolution is out of order. Now, in the first place, this Conference is a War Conference, it has been summoned for the purpose of discussing how best India can help the Empire in man-power and in the matter of resources. Well, to my mind, it is fundamental principle governing all public meetings that a public meeting should confine itself to the matter for the discussion of which it has been called together, and on this fundamental ground, I feel it is necessary in the first place to say that this resolution does not come within the scope of this Conference and secondly, to remind hon. members also that they have been summoned as representatives from various parts of India, not because of their qualifications to discuss large questions of policy—questions which should be discussed in the Imperial Council and other councils—but to consider this one sole subject.

DIFFICULTY ADMITTING DISCUSSION.

I think it would be unreasonable to ask the hon. members who have come here to go outside their sphere, as I should have to do, if I were to admit them to a discussion of that sort. But there is another point that I should like to bring before this Conference. If I were to admit the resolution I should have to admit discussions on the question which any hon. member of this Conference considers should be treated as a condition precedent to the proposals for the assistance of the Empire. I would ask the hon. members of this Conference to consider what an impossible situation might thereby arise. We should have to discuss many subjects, I do not discuss their merits, and by the time we had finished these subjects we should not have got to the matter in hand. I would ask the hon. member who suggested this resolution to consider how unreasonable it would be for all you busy men who have come together here, who have been asked for one particular purpose to discuss this question here, when there is a tribunal before which these matters are discussed.

PRESENCE OF RULING PRINCES.

But there is a last point which I should like to bring prominently to the notice of the hon. member who wishes to move this resolution and that is this: this Conference is composed not only of representatives from British India, but many of the Ruling Princes have come here to show that in this Imperial matter they have no interest distinct from British India itself. (Hear, hear). There is a fundamental governing principle which rules the relations between the Native States and British India and that is, that we in British India do not interfere in the internal concerns of Native States and, conversely, we do not expect their Highnesses to interfere in our own affairs. Therefore, on this occasion if this resolution were admitted, we should be asking their Highnesses to discuss and to vote on a matter which I for one distinctly say is not in their purview, and I feel that their Highnesses would be the first to disclaim any wish to do so, and would in fact decline to do it. Therefore on all these grounds I am bound to rule this resolution out of order. I gave the hon. member notice of my intention and I told him that I should put the resolution as he drafted it before the Conference and I also told him that I should inform the Conference of the considered opinion which I have arrived at upon his resolution, to show that I had considered it carefully and after due consideration had felt that it was not in my power to accept it.

VICEROY'S SUMMING UP.

After Sir William Meyer had spoken on the War Loan his Excellency the Viceroy in closing the Conference said:—

Your Highness and gentlemen: We have now come to the end of our deliberations and I think you will all say with me that it has been good for each one of us to have been here. It has been an experience and an inspiration, an experience that has never fallen to the lot of any one here, an experience which no one in India has ever had. From all the ends of India you have been gathered together representing, I hope, every shade of opinion and every possible community. You have come here, you have taken counsel together, you have had put before you the facts with regard to the crisis. You have been writhing to sink all minor differences for the moment and to think and consider what you can do for your King, for the Empire, and for your country. I am proud to have had the privilege of presiding over such a Conference. Now, that you are going back to your homes, I want you to take with you the words which H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar uttered in his speech that you are going to perform without fail what you have resolved here. You are going back to your provinces fortified, inspired by the days of labour that you have spent here. I have to thank those gentlemen who have come from the ends of India to consult and consider together. Here every province except one has been represented by a delegation, the Burma Government has only one representative here, the Hon. Mr. Maung Bah Too. I take upon myself the full responsibility for not having issued a wider invitation to that province. It was not because I undervalue the assistance that Burma can give, not because I do not know that Burma wishes to be identified in every way with India in this great movement, but because I was sure the inconvenience of travelling would be so great. I felt that it might be possible that Burma delegates would arrive too late even for our deliberations and therefore, I expressly did not invite Burma to send a delegation. I would say here that Burma has done great deeds in the past for the Empire, that she has contributed in men, that she has contributed in money, and that Burma may well be proud of what she has done, and that she will soon have reason to be even prouder.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Now with regard to the resolutions themselves, the first resolution it has been my proud privilege to forward to his Majesty the King Emperor as a reply to his gracious message which I had read to this Conference the other day. The second resolution will be forwarded through the Secretary of State to the Prime Minister. I said in my opening remarks that the eyes of the world were upon India and that I felt sure that we who are gathered together here are ready to quit ourselves like men. I feel perfectly confident that when these resolutions of the Conference go out to Great Britain and to the Dominions it will be said that we have quitted ourselves like men. I am perfectly conscious of the fact, I do not blink it for one moment, that there are representatives in this Conference who lay great stress upon certain domestic matters. I do not underrate their zeal in these matters, nor do I underestimate the importance of these questions which they would like to have brought up before this Conference, but let me assure them that no prejudice has been done to the cause they have at heart, that rather the attitude of those who have been present here to-day, the fact that men who feel strongly on these questions should have been ready when the Empire calls to drop for the moment these matters and say, "No this comes first," I say that this attitude will raise sympathy which must bear its fruit in due time.

This Conference has had a practical side apart from the passing of these resolutions to-day, it has been of value in that we have been able through the committees to take gentlemen into our confidence, that we have been able in questions of man-power to tell them in the secrecy of the committee the work that we have been able to do, and to set out the facts at our disposal when we as the Government of India, have found it difficult to do certain things and why we urge those who come to the special committee not to press us upon certain matters. Sub-committees have their practical side, and I feel sure that those who have been present on these committees will go away able to help us when they get back to their homes. I think Mr. Ironside in his speech suggested that he has not had very much opportunity, while he was up here. May I assure him, if that has been unfortunately the case, that in an assembly like this where you have to get committees together it perforce happens sometimes that individuals do not get their chance, but if that has been so, I can only say that it is to be thoroughly regretted, and I hope that when Mr. Ironside goes back to Bengal he will with all that fervour and loyalty and desire to help the Empire's cause, for which he is renowned, throw himself into the work of his provincial committee and that he will be able to give us his unstinted assistance in the province of Bengal. There is another side in which this Conference must have been of great value. In my closing address to the Imperial Legislative Council a month or so back I asked hon. members when they went to their homes to try and educate the people with regard to the difficulties and inconveniences which are inseparably connected with the present state or things. We have, as many members know, very great difficulties in connection with our railways. Those difficulties must react upon our travelling public. I believe it to be a fact that—I am speaking without the book—we reduced last year something like a million train miles. Well now go back from here and tell people who after all do not know the causes of things, tell them why these things are in a bad state and how even in this little inconvenience which they suffer they are doing something to help. I believe we have only got to tell people these things in order to win their cooperation and support. But it is impossible for it to be done officially, it can be done by you gentlemen who are non-officials, who can educate people in these matters.

FINANCE.

There is one matter in which I am sure we shall receive support in this Conference. We have not dealt through the committee of the Conference with the large question of finance now. I am very jealous of the position of the Imperial Legislative Council, the question of finance is essentially one in which we have to consult and carry with us members of our Imperial Legislative Council. We have endeavoured through our informal meeting which have been held by the Hon. the Finance Member to do something towards enlightening certain members with regard to our financial efforts, but I am of the decided opinion that the matter is one which can only properly be discussed in our Imperial Legislative Council. In September we shall be in a position, I trust and hope, to discuss matters with the Imperial Legislative Council. There can be no direction in which India or the Government of India can fail to respond to the call from Great Britain when that call is made, whether it is for men, whether it is for materials, or whether it is for money. I feel confident that it will be the wish of India that we should try and see what response we can adequately make in that matter of finance which is essentially a matter for the Imperial Legislative Council.

"AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE."

Now, this Conference has been unique because we have had here not only representatives from the provinces, but also as many as I think 16 Ruling Princes from the Native States. This has been a great Imperial Conference and therefore it is essential that their Highnesses should be represented. They have no interests from the rest of India in Imperial matters, they are one with India and the Empire, and it has been a great benefit to us that they have been able to be here and that in all the resolutions that have been passed is embodied their willing cooperation, as well as the willing cooperation of the whole of this country. But I should not like this Conference to pass without informing it of a resolution of which the Ruling Princes who have been present here have asked me to forward to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Ruling Princes who have been invited decided at an informal meeting held by them on the 28th April 1918 to convey through His Excellency the Viceroy to H. M., the King Emperor the renewed assurances of their unswerving loyalty and attachment to His Imperial Majesty and of their determination to continue unabated to the utmost of their abilities and resolutions their efforts for the successful prosecution of the war. Ever since the Prime Minister's message came to me and I made my reply, the Ruling Princes have been rallying to the cause of the Empire. They have been sending offers of contributions and offers of men.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF RULING PRINCES.

I will only mention just a few of those which have come in and which have not already been published and which have been made by some of their Highnesses who are present here to-day:—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda Rs. 15 lakhs. H. H. the Maharaja of Sindhia of Gwalior Rs. 15 lakhs a year so long as the war continues. H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir Rs. 5 lakhs. The Maharaja of Jaipur Rs. 5 lakhs. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Rs. 1 lakh a year for the period of the war. H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar Rs. 1 lakh. H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar Rs. 3 lakhs a year as long as the war lasts.

I have to thank their Highnesses for having come here. It has added lustre to the Conference. It has shown that we in India know of no real distinction between British India and the Native States when Imperial concerns are at stake. And now, I have only to wish you farewell. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your attendance here. I thank you on behalf of the King-Emperor for the resolutions you have passed, and I feel confident that you will return to your provinces with hope strengthened and fortified, inspired by what has passed here and determined to do whatever lies in your power for the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and his Dominions.

AN INCONSEQUENTIAL SHOW.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 30.

The Conference concluded its sitting without achieving any of the objects for which it met. Such is the public impression. It was a failure from all points of view. The initial blunder of omitting Mr. Tilak and other leaders alienated popular sympathies and the hollowness of the Viceroy's opening speech set the seal of public distrust on the whole transaction. Delegates in private interviews after the Conference expressed themselves in terms of disappointment, "moderates" no less than "extremists" characterising the whole as mere theatricality. If the object of the Conference was to trumpet abroad the loyalty of Indian princes and peoples less unstatesmanlike methods would have achieved it. The Conference sounded high and raised hopes and fears—hopes not destined to be realised so easily, the fears more than confirmed. The ruling out of Mr. Khaparde's self-government resolution took away the remnant of public confidence. The country is prepared to bear the heaviest sacrifices most cheerfully only if called upon to defend the sacred human rights as a free nation, and equal partner in the Empire. In no other position can Indians feel the force of the inspiring motives.

Mr. Gandhi first addressing the Conference in Urdu established an ever memorable landmark in Indian history. He translated his speech into English afterwards.

The Maharaja of Alwar's weighty speech was admired by all. He gave expression to many homethrusts. Messrs. Malaviya, Sastri and Banerjea were in their element, but no amount of oratorical display can satisfy aspirations which are realities, not mere simulacra. If national self-determination is the principle causing untold woe and tears, its practical demonstration in India should not be delayed beyond everybody's patience. The discrepancy between precept and practice has long undermined our faith in platitudinous averments and persistence in its continuation can scarcely help to rouse any real enthusiasm among disappointed peoples. A few more commissions in the Army or a few more posts, not even niggardly increment of salaries, can be a substitute for the glow of national pride suffusing the outlook of free men. These views prevail among all those who distinguish substance from shadow, who despising the huckstering and barter of birthright have pledged themselves to the attainment of human rights in spite of bureaucratic or other counterveiling influences. The Viceroy naively condemned the bargaining spirit of the politician. It was a piece of advice deserving the speaker's close attention less than the attention of those who asked for India's co-operation, for the Empire's need is India's opportunity. If principles inspire actions they must be adhered to throughout. If elemental magnanimity forbids huckstering (otherwise known as international negotiations or even settlement of inter-Imperial problems), let it come into operation at the earlier stage of Imperial history. Let it inaugurate Home Rule in India before mean politicians violate the Imperial Government's sense of decency by bringing up discussion of self-government for India. The moral is that injunctions if commendable at all must not have one-sided application.

Mr. Jinnah fixed the exact character of the Conference at the conclusion by proposing a befitting vote of thanks to the chair without previous notice. It was an informal assemblage of some princes and certain persons invited by Government participating in informal deliberations.

PRESS COMMENTS.

RECOMMANDATIONS GENERALLY WELCOMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Calcutta press, excepting the "Statesman," welcomes the recommendations of the Delhi Conference committees.

The "Englishman" says the spirit of the Delhi Conference was magnificent. It reflects the spirit of whole India and we trust necessary steps will forthwith be taken by the Government in order to translate the feeling of the Conference into material contributions to victory.

The "Statesman" fears that resolutions of the Conference will strike Europeans and Indians as being in the nature of an anticlimax. The Conference has done nothing more than making certain recommendations. A subtle plan was conceived of convening a Conference at Delhi to further the proposals which the Government were reluctant to put forward in their own name.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says the recomendations were as they should be and will be much appreciated and the Government may confidently count on the hearty and sincere co-operation of India in its war measures.

The "Bengalee" says the recommendations are framed in a key that will generally commend themselves to the public.

"PIONEER'S" PEEVISHNESS.

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the War Conference recommendations says no reasonable person would expect to find any exceptional originality in the recommendations. The sub-committees were too large and unwieldy and, moreover, the Conference contained a small but vociferous element, which one would naturally expect to take a greater interest in blowing its own particular trumpet than in attempting to carry out the objects for which the Conference was summoned.

LUCKNOW, April 30.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" in congratulating the members of the War Conference and his Excellency the Viceroy on the splendid lead given to the rest of India says:—"The evidence of unity which has been reached despite Mr. Khaparde's motion to obtain some declaration from the Parliament on constitutional reforms redounds to the good sense, ability and patriotism of the member, who reflects the opinion of all shades and the Viceroy's assurance that India will not lose by omitting personal issues from a War Conference should satisfy all who may be of Mr. Khaparde's way of thinking."

KARACHI H R. LEAGUE'S APPEAL.

(From our correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 27.

The Managing Committee of the Karachi Branch of the Home Rule League last night passed the following resolution:—

"The Karachi Home Rule League supports the manifesto submitted by Nationalist leaders and appeals to the Government to give India a promise of an early grant of full responsible Government within a definite period and the Congress-League reforms immediately it expresses its conviction that such a declaration will create unbounded enthusiasm for the prosecution of the war.

PROTEST FROM VALVE TALUKA.

(From a correspondent.)

VALVE, April 29.

At the public meeting held yesterday to celebrate the third anniversary of the Indian Home Rule League, the Islampur branch of the Home Rule League was formed with its executive body. A resolution protesting against the cancellation of the Home Rule Deputation was passed.

The following resolution was carried with great enthusiasm and telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy:—This public meeting of Valve Taluka, district Satara, in response to the appeal made by the Premier strongly calls upon the Government, in order to use the whole man-power of India, to pass an act in Parliament granting Congress-League demands to raise enthusiasm in the Indian youths to fight for their Motherland and the Empire.

HUBLI CITIZENS' DEMAND.

(From a correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 29.

On the 27th April, at a public meeting, Mr. Krishnarao Walweker, presiding, Hubli citizens passed resolutions strongly urging upon the Government, the necessity of the immediate grant of the Congress-League Scheme as the first step towards utilising the man-power of India to the fullest extent. They also strongly protested against the cancellation of the passports of the Home Rule League Deputation and against the proposed stopping of political propaganda by the Conference, convened by the Viceroy, at Delhi.

LARKHANA'S DEMANDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKHANA, April 26.

The following telegram has been sent by the Larkhana Home Rule League to the Viceroy:—

"League notes with concern the gravity of war situation and offers to support compulsion in suitable form for military service on introduction of Congress-League Reforms and the settlement of reasonable period for the grant of full responsible Government."

MEETING AT KATOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

KATOL, April 29.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League branch, Katol, was held yesterday in the Town Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the Indian Home Rule League. Mr. Balwantrao Ghate presided. Resolutions condemning the action of the War Cabinet in stopping the deputation headed by Lokmanya Tilak from proceeding to England, disapproving the constitution of the Delhi Conference, according full support to the Indian leaders' manifesto, thanking Mr. Baptista for his great sacrifice in the cause of the Motherland and exhorting the people of the Tahsil to take all constitutional steps to push on the League propaganda were passed unanimously.

OTHER MEETINGS.

Resolutions protesting against the exclusion of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak from the Conference, demanding the grant of Congress-League scheme as a step towards Home Rule and assuring a ready and whole-hearted response of the people to the call of the Government in men and money if the demand is satisfied, were passed and telegraphed to the Viceroy by the Kolaba Zilla Sabha, the Panwel Taluka Sabha, and the villagers of Gulsunde, and Navalgund (Dharwar).

CALCUTTA ANGLO-INDIANS' AWAKENING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association held this evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Carter the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting representing the permanent European and Anglo-Indian community in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, calls upon all sections of the community to support to the utmost with both men and money all efforts of Government in prosecuting the war and urges upon the Government that conscription provides the best and fairest means of enabling the domiciled community to do its duty to the Empire at this crisis."

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KANARA.

CONFERENCE AT SIRSI.

The first Cooperative Conference of the North Kanara District met at Sirsi on Thursday. The Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture and of Cooperative Societies, was in the chair. Besides Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar Cooperative Societies, and Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur, Assistant Registrar, there were also present representatives from the several Societies in the District. Among the guests were also Appasaheb Desai of Agdi. Jotirmartand Pandit Shanker Shastri and the Chairman of Alur Society, all of whom came from the Dharwar District specially for the occasion.

Mr. M. S. Jade, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the Delegates and the guests gave a history of Cooperation in Kanara, and said that the progress though not encouraging compared with the neighbouring District of Dharwar was satisfactory considering that the villages in this District are scattered and the population is sparse and congratulated Rao Sahib P. N. Pandit and Mr. S. N. Keshwain who had done much in forwarding the movement.

The President in opening the proceedings said that he was not there that day to speak to them any words of advice but to say something by way of appreciation. He fully endorsed the view of Mr. Jade, and added that, amidst the difficulties, the work done was not discouraging. He specially referred to the efficient work of Rao Saheb Pandit and Mr. Keshwain. He said that the subjects which were up for discussion that day, though not of a very advanced, and technical character were practical and useful ones. He concluded with an appeal to all the cooperators to do their utmost to further the cause of cooperation.

Mr. Ewbank made a few remarks in Marathi referring to the progress of cooperation, and said that some of the Societies had done good work and that thre was soope for much useful work connected with cooperation and complimented the organizers of the Conference.

The following papers were presented and discussed at the Conference:—"The Progress of Cooperation in Kanara" by Rao Saheb P. N. Pandit, Honorary Organizer. "How to encourage thrift and Local Deposits" by Mr. S. N. Keshwain, Chairman Sirsi Urban Cooperative Credit Society. "Spraying on Kole Roga" by Mr. G. S. Kulkerny. "The relation of Takai with Cooperative Credit" by Mr. G. V. Desai. "The development of Cooperation in Kanara with a special reference to the tract." by Mr. A. G. Kotwal. "Cattle Breeding on Cooperative lines" by Mr. M. K. Garudachar.

The representatives of the various societies gave brief accounts of the progress of their Societies and also explained their difficulties.

After some discussion two resolutions were unanimously passed, one being for encouraging local deposits of members in the rural Societies by taking compulsory deposits amounting to 5 per cent. of the loans advanced to them, the other for moving Government to grant free grazing areas to cattle breeding Societies, wherever formed and where there are facilities for pastures. After a vote of thanks to the President and Mr. Ewbank the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1918-19.

A memorandum by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the budget estimates for the year 1918-19 states that the gross revenue, excluding surtax and special receipts, is estimated at 165 lakhs. The estimate for the current financial year was 148 lakhs, and the actual receipts for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1917, have been 174 lakhs. In comparing the estimates for 1918-19 with the actuals of the past 12 months it should be remembered that the Trustees have granted a rebate of 25 per cent. on the charges made to Government in respect of the Embarkation Operations with effect from 1st October 1917. That rebate, which it is proposed to continue during the ensuing year, is estimated to reduce revenue receipts by 7.39 lakhs in 1918-19. So also the reduction in Sunday and Extra Fees sanctioned by the Board in June 1917, means a loss of about 1.50 lakhs in1918-19.

The gross expenditure, excluding special expenditure, is estimated at 166.08 lakhs. This is 17¼ lakhs more than the estimated loss of about 1.50 lakhs in 1918-19.

The increase falls principally under the following heads:—

	Estimated increase in lakhs.
Cost of Stores and materials including coal	7.26
Increase in cost of establishments...	2.68
Special allowances to Staff (including increased local allowance, house allowance, special war allowance, and grain compensation)	2.36
Municipal General Tax	1.50
Hire of Railway Wagons and Engines	1.33

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Expenditure on capital account has been kept as low as possible. The total estimated expenditure is 43.27 lakhs, made up as follows:—

		lakhs.
Section	I New Works, Ordinary	19.80
	II Alexandra and Hughes Docks Construction	6.70
	III Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Port Trust Railway	16.77

Provision has been made for an expenditure of 9.89 lakhs on quarters for Port Trust Staff and menials; the greater part of this provision being a repetition of the provision made in the current year's Budget. The payment to be made to Government on account of acquisition of the Salt Department Dockyard at Sewri has also been provided for. In the Alexandra Docks Section the chief items are 1.30 lakhs for the completion of the Alexandra Dock Station, 1.05 lakhs for dredging and removal of dams and 1 lakh for cranes.

At the Reclamation 3 lakhs has been provided for filling, 2.57 lakhs for the construction of sheds, and .50 lakh for roads. Two lakhs are provided for main lines and sidings on the Railway and .75 lakhs for signals, interlocking and cabins. In this section 4.06 lakhs is also provided for quarters for the Railway Staff.

The money required for capital expenditure is provided partly (15.66 lakhs) from the unexpended balances of loans, and partly (27.61 lakhs) from the Revenue Reserve Fund. A further sum, estimated at 5 lakhs, will probably have to be paid during the year to the Bombay Municipality on account of the Municipal General Tax on new Port Trust properties for the period 1914-15 to 1917-18. This also is proposed to be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund. In as much as the revenue surplus for the current year is now estimated at about 22 lakhs, which will be available for adding to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the Committee were of opinion that the remainder of the capital expenditure after exhausting the balances of loans might safely be met by withdrawals from the Revenue Reserve Fund. If capital expenditure is incurred to the full extent provided in the estimates for 1918-19, the Revenue Reserve Fund at the end of the year will stand at approximately 76 lakhs.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL DECISIONS.

REVISIONAL POWERS OF HIGH COURT.

IS THERE A RIGHT OF APPEAL?

(From our Correspondent.)

BANKIPUR, April 29.

A Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mullick and Justice Sir Ali Imam, to-day, commenced hearing the rule issued on behalf of Sheonandan Prasad Singh *alias* Putli Babu now undergoing imprisonment for seven years in connection with the Bakri-Id riots in Gaya District, calling upon the Crown to show cause why the High Court should not exercise its appellate powers or powers of revision or its powers of superintendence over the proceedings of the Special Tribunal, which convicted and sentenced the petitioner. Mr. P. C. Manuk and Mr. A. Sen with a number of local vakils appeared to support the rule. Mr. T. C. Gibbon, the Advocate-General, Bengal and Mr. Sultan Ahmad the Government Advocate, Bihar and Orissa, instructed by Mr. T. S. Macpherson, Legal Remembrancer, showed cause on behalf of the Crown.

CASE FOR THE PETITIONER.

Mr. Manuk, in opening his case said the narrow point between him and the Crown was whether the High Court has power to call for records. This question was of fundamental importance and was not purely academic, because they had here for the first time in modern days, in any way a tribunal, not a military tribunal, a tribunal of judicial nature sitting with the powers of life and death, with the powers of ordering forfeiture of property, a sort of Court not far different from the Old Star Chamber, which Court purported to have such powers, which no Court, not even the High Court shall interfere with.

"AN OPPOSITION TO HIGH COURT."

Therefore it was necessary to see if this Court, which, in a way, was an opposition to the High Court, set up within their Lordships' territorial jurisdiction could be clothed with absolute powers by the Indian Legislative without precise authority from Parliament; and he asked their Lordships to be jealous of their authority over the Court, sitting within their Lordships' jurisdiction, a Court, which the Crown would have to admit was a Court exercising judicial functions, a Criminal Court with absolute powers over whom no authority was superimposed, if the act was to be read as the Crown wished to read it. The question, he admitted, was not free from difficulty. The precise authority it would be difficult to find. The case of Burah was not any authority for the proposition that a Criminal Court, exercising judicial functions, could be set up within the territorial jurisdiction of a High Court and that the High Court would not have power to interfere.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWERS.

In that case, true, it was held the Governor-General had power to cut off a portion of the territorial jurisdiction of the High Court and set up in that savage portion, a different Tribunal, which shall not be supervised by the High Court; but that was a very different proposition in principle; and one need not labour very much to distinguish the principle, for it would be quite different to say that people who live within the territorial-jurisdiction of a High Court shall not have the right to go to that High Court against the order of conviction by this new Court, which practically was sitting with the powers of a High Court.

"PERSONAL EMBARRASSMENT" IN PRESENT CASE.

He had said the question was not free from difficulty, and if he were permitted to say so his difficulty was increased; and he found himself somewhat embarrassed by the fact that one of their Lordships was either directly or indirectly responsible for the passing of the act.

The Chief Justice:—I don't think you are entitled to say that.

Mr. Manuk:—Why not?

The Chief Justice:—What is your suggestion?

Mr. Manuk:—If your Lordship will bear with me for a minute, I shall make myself clear. We have all the greatest regard for his Lordship Sir Ali Imam and we have no doubt that he will bring an open and judicial mind to bear on the subject, but at the same time we must feel embarrassed in criticising that Act of the legislature with which his Lordship was somewhat connected. That I submit I am entitled to say. I do not take exception to his Lordship sitting here for I have no doubt, he will bring a perfectly open mind on the question.

The Chief Justice:—I do not see why you should have any hesitation in criticising an act of the legislature.

Mr. Manuk:—A certain personal embarrassment must arise. If your Lordship were in my position you will feel that certain embarrassment must arise. I take no exception to his Lordship's sitting here. I am perfectly convinced that Sir Ali Imam will bring a perfectly open and judicial mind. However, I will proceed.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

Counsel then continued his arguments and said there could not be much conflict on the question that there the Special Commissions were Criminal Courts exercising judicial as distinguished from executive functions. The question, therefore, arose whether their Lordships had a right to hear appeals from these Tribunals. For that it was necessary to note a few dates. The Defence Act was passed on the 19th March, 1915. The Government of India Act was passed on the 29th July, 1915 and the Patna High Court letters patent were issued on the 9th February, 1916. They saw from these dates that when the Defence Act was passed it was passed under such powers as the Government of India had not under the India Councils Act of 1861. Therefore, they had to find authority for the passing of the Act with all its provisions depriving the High Court within four corners of the statutes, which preceded that date; and, the two statutes that were relevant were the India Councils Act of 1861, Sec. 22, and the Indian High Courts Act of the same year, Section. 9.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

Counsel then discussed these sections and also sections of the Calcutta letters patent, and contended that the subject had a right of appeal to the High Court from all Criminal Courts, and by the right of appeal he did not limit himself to the right of the first appeal, which was a question of procedure. Otherwise, he asked, where was the object in calling the High Court in the letters patent a Court of appeal?

ULTRA VIRES.

Dealing with the clause in the letters patent providing that all provisions of the letters patent were subject to the legislative powers of the Governor-General-in-Council. He contended that that clause was *ultra vires*, if it meant the Crown could delegate to the Indian Legislature, power to close the authority of the High Court freely, both with regard to conferred and inherited jurisdiction. He contended the Crown could not do so for two reasons. First of all, it had not the power itself, the Parliament had not given it had power; and, secondly, even if the Crown had the power, it should have done so by its own letters patent and it could not delegate it being a delegate itself, its powers to the Indian Legislature. He argued that it was never intended by Parliament that the letters patent should wipe out the whole High Courts Act.

Asked if there was anything in the section 9 of the High Courts Act limiting the powers Counsel said he relied on the words "Her Majesty by her letters patent may grant or direct." He observed there were no words "may delegate."

A DANGEROUS PRINCIPLE.

Continuing Counsel said it was a dangerous principle to subscribe to, namely, that this Court with the powers of life and death should not be subject to the supervision of the High Court. It was repugnant to notions of assertive citizenship It was a very important question, and he appealed to their Lordships to give their very best attention to it. Had the Indian Legislature done the impossible, had they created courts that were infallible? He therefore asked their Lordships to say that unless the Crown showed affirmatively that the Legislature had a right to clog the essential functions of the High Court that right was not existing.

PROCEEDINGS NOT UNDER THE ACT.

The next point that Mr. Manuk took was that the proceedings before the tribunal were not under the Act but under the rules framed by the local Government which rules, he submitted, were *ultra vires*. The Act provided that the procedure to be adopted should be that or the warrant trials and the rules provided that it should be something less than a Summons trial. That was his main grievance of the merits and as the Commissioners had acted in excess of their jurisdiction, the High Court could interfere under Section, 107 of the Government of India Act. His argument was that if they did not act under the Act, they would not be protected by the Act.

Counsel cited several authorities and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

COMMENCING
Next Saturday the 4th Inst.
THE STUPENDOUS RAILWAY SERIAL
THE GIRL AND THE GAME
AT
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK

(From a correspondent.)

The National Education week in Karachi passed off with a great success. Street collections, begging and procession collections were done during the week by the volunteers and the members of the different communities. The Home Rulers' presence was conspicuous, although many others participated in the work. Mr. Cousins of the Madanapalle College arrived on the 11th and was received at the City Station by a number of well-wishers. He opened his series of lectures in the Conference Pandal from the very evening. The lectures delivered by him on the education were very touching and admirable. He opened the Garden Fete which was organized in aid of the National Education. This fete was started on a grand scale and proved to be a greater success than the "Our Day" fete organized by the European community. In the National fete the people were voluntarily making purchases and giving fancy prices. Amongst the various stalls, Messrs. Sidhva and Kothari's stalls topped the list, in finance Various Parsi ladies helped in selling the articles. Mrs. Homi Mehta in conjunction with Mrs. Minwalla, Mrs. Billimoria, Mrs. Malick, Mrs. Sidhva and Miss Sethna ran the different shows. The total contribution from Sind during the week is anticipated to be Rs. 25,000.

At the Garden Fete, the Military Band which had at first agreed to play subsequently refused to do so under instructions from the Officer Commanding for reasons best known to the latter.

C. P. BAR ON STUDENTS OVER TWENTY.

NO ADMISSION IN GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 26.

The local Government in a press communiqué introduced the following rule that no pupil shall be retained in or admitted to any class of Government Anglo-Vernacular school, whose age exceeds 20 years at the beginning of the school year. This rule is not at present applicable to Mahomedan pupils in Government Anglo-Urdu schools. Pupils who were on the registers of Government schools on 1st January 1918 will be exempted from the operation of this rule, but will be removed from the school register on the first occasion of their failure to obtain promotion or to pass the Matriculation examination after attaining the age of 20. In introducing the above rule it is stated that the University admitted that the combination of young men and boys in the same class in educational institutions is undesirable on moral, disciplinary and intellectual grounds.

CHINGLEPUT TRIAL.

DEFENCE AND PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CHINGLEPUT, April 27.

The case against Sitarama Iyer, a dismissed Revenue Inspector, who stands charged with attempting to communicate with Germany, was resumed to-day before the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Vedachalla Iyer, counsel for the accused, concluded his arguments, pointing out that there was no evidence that the prisoner was guilty of the aggravated form of the offence of attempting to subvert the British Empire. Should, however, the Court and the assessors find him guilty, he would appeal for mercy. The counsel's submission was that the prisoner was not guilty and was not responsible for the incriminating appeals.

Mr. E. R. Osborne, Public Prosecutor then summed up the case for the Crown, in the course of which he pointed out that it had been argued that the intention of the prisoner was to have revenge on the Government, who had treated him so badly and it was not his intention to assist the enemies of the British Empire by the information which he sent. This was confusing motive with intention. The motive or cause which made him do these acts was undoubtedly revenge against Government. But the intention with which he did it was to assist the enemy and that was a question of fact which had to be inferred by the acts themselves. The Crown Prosecutor added that it had been urged on behalf of the accused that the statement in the document emenated from an irresponsible person. He submitted that in sending these appeals there was no irresponsibility, no want of caution or no want of preparation shown. Everything was done with a view to success. Every little detail was properly worked out. It was not as if the prisoner was weak and when he met with failure with one consul he gave up his scheme. On the other hand he persisted in it and sent the appeal to another consul.

Further hearing was adjourned to Monday.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

MADRAS, April 30.

In the case against Sitarama Iyer who stands charged with attempting to communicate with Germany, Mr. E. R. Osborne, Public Prosecutor, concluded his argument. He said that no one existed by the name of Pax Muller, the alleged Pax Muller and the accused were the same and all correspondence issued from the accused.

The assessor Chennakesavulu Naidu found the accused guilty under all charges and assessor Chinnasamy Mudaly found the accused guilty only under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules and not under the Indian Penal Code offences. Judgment was reserved.

SWADESHI FILM ENTERPRISE.

THE ORIENTAL FILM MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The progress which the Cinema has everywhere made during a very short period has been remarkable. If, in some cases it has been misused, its great educational value cannot be over-emphasised. The Cinema has come to stay in this country, but very little has yet been done to prepare in the country itself films, based on Indian history and on Indian life, that may instruct as well as amuse the people. As it is, for this industry as for many others the country pays vast tributes to foreigners. On the other hand, there are most favourable circumstances for a flourishing Swadeshi industry. There is a virgin field, practically no competition, ideal climate, and vast subject matter. We, therefore, welcome the project for the formation of a private limited company—the Oriental Film Manufacturing Company with Mr. Suchet Singh, as its Producing and Managing Director. Mr. Suchet Singh has studied the subject both in theory and practice in some of the largest film producing concerns in America and has spent many years in this line. The other Directors of the Company are Messrs. Lakmidas Tairsee, B. G. Horniman, Umar Sobani, Balvantrao K. Desai, Chater Behari Lal, and Hariram Jethabhoy.

RENEWAL OF PASSPORTS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

It is hereby notified for general information that it has been recently decided that passports issued in India may be renewed by competent authorities anywhere in the British Empire, and not in India only.

OFFICER STARVES IN LONDON.

PATHETIC DEFENCE TO CHEQUE CHARGE.

ENDLESS DELAYS IN PAYING MONEY DUE.

The story told to a general court-martial at Westminster on March 6th by Lieut. F. E. G. Baker is a grave indictment of official methods, and will need a good deal of explaining away by the departments concerned, says the "Daily News."

Lieut. Baker was charged with issuing cheques amounting in all to £63 of the Savoy Hotel and in Dublin without reasonable grounds for believing they would be met. His defence is that though money was due to him he was reduced to absolute starvation, and he believed that his account would be placed in credit.

Lieut. Baker has risen from the ranks. He enlisted in the ranks in 1909, and was in active service with the Coldstream Guards until the attack at Ypres on Sept. 14, 1914. He was congratulated for reconnaissance work.

A GOOD RECORD.

He showed great bravery in the Marne and Aisne battles, and was wounded. As a consequence he nearly went blind. As he did not want to remain in England he applied for a special medical board, and was accepted for the West African frontier forces.

These facts appeared from a long statement he read in his defence. He went on to say that in April, 1917, having been appointed to the West African Frontier Force, he sailed for German East Africa. He had a month's wait with his own expenses to pay. Although they were told that they would draw an allowance of 10s. so far he had not received it.

He contracted dysentery and malaria was declared unfit for service in tropical climates, and was invalided to England, where he was admitted to hospital on Oct. 15th last. Two days later he got leave and went to Cox's Bank, fully expecting to find a good sum to his credit, but he was told that he was overdrawn.

He paid many fruitless visits to the Colonial Office.

"An official at the War Office," he continued, "said that he could do nothing as I was still under pay from the Colonial Office. Between Oct. 17 and 20 I only had three meals, and I was absolutely desperate."

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

He then described the cashing of the Savoy cheques, which he fully expected would be met. He then went to Ireland hoping to borrow some money, but failed.

"I again went to the Colonial Office," he continued, "and from place to place, tramping the streets of London till I could tramp them no more. I was absolutely desperate. My child had died, and my wife was practically penniless, but I did not dare to go and see my wife with no money."

On Jan. 25, two months after his arrest, the Colonial Office sent him a form enabling him to obtain his salary. A day or two ago a letter, dater Oct. 22, from a South African bank, reached him stating that they had received for his credit 112,50 rupees for Army pay.

The decision will be promulgated.

MAKES THE WEAK AND THIN STRONG AND FAT.

Weak and thin people—those who are troubled with indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness, liver trouble, etc.—can become strong fat and hearty, if they will only use a little common sense. Just bear in mind that it's not what you eat but what you assimilate that makes flesh and strength; and that the nerves directly control the process of assimilation—the conversion of food into flesh. Weakness, thinness, sleeplessness, nervousness, etc., are all signs that your nerves are weak and must be strengthened by a proper tonic food before they can hope to do their work properly. For this purpose there is nothing like the plain old-fashioned nerve tonic and flesh builder the chemists prepare by mixing ½ ounce Tincture Cardamoms Compound, 2 ounces Salrado Compound, 3 ounces Elixir Simplex and 2½ ounces water. One or two tablespoonfuls of this tonic 20 minutes before eating or whenever you feel weak, tired or nervous will freshen you up amazingly, and if used regularly for a week will, by building up and strengthening the nervous system, overcome those complaints and symptoms due to weak devitalized nerves. You will be full of energy and vitality, and should put on 2 or 3 pounds of firm, solid flesh every week. In fact, on account of its flesh-building properties, it should not be taken by people who do not want to put on flesh.

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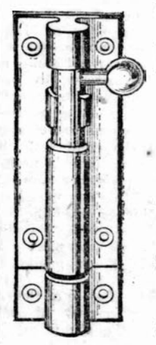

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Serial Story

BLAKE OF THE R. F. C.

(AN AIRMAN'S LOVE STORY.)

BY LT.-COLONEL H. CURTIES.
(Author of "When England Slept," Etc.)

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

SYNOPSIS OF INSTALMENT I.

At the time the story opens Lady Vera Stauntton, the only daughter of General the Marquess of Mellingborough, the Military Governor of Cairo, is walking on the ramparts of the Citadel, her home, with Hugh Vereker her father's aide-de-camp. Hugh is madly in love with Vera. Captain Blake, of the R.F.C., who has distinguished himself by bringing down an enemy aeroplane, also admires her. A week later Blake sees Vereker and Lady Vera together in Cairo, at night, both disguised. They visit the house of Ibrahim Pacha, a man who is known to Blake as being a Pro-German.

"Nonsense, Vera," responded Hugh, who seemed to be thoroughly enjoying himself; "be a sport and go through with it. I promise you that you shall get back to the Citadel in good time, and nobody shall ever know you've been out of it."

"That I rely upon," she answered decisively. "But where are we going?"

He leaned across the table and whispered a few words to her. "That would be nice certainly," she answered, "but where?"

He nodded sagely.

"Wait and see."

He finished his whiskey, paid the boy with a liberal tip, and told him to call a motor car.

As he rose with Vera he looked round the moonlit garden.

"What a lovely night," he said, "some night likek this, Vera, I will take you to the Pyramids."

"Will you?" muttered Blake between his teeth; "an eighteen mile moonlight drive in a motor with you. Master Vereker, is hardly the thing, I think, for Lord Mellingborough's daughter."

At that moment Blake felt himself the especially appointed guardian of all young ladies against improprieties, and of Lady Vera Staunton in particular.

He followed them as far as the door as they moved away, and then sent a loitering waiter flying for another motor with the promise of ten piastres if he got it up within a minute.

Meanwhile Hugh and Vera entered their car, and the former gave an order to the chauffeur, which hard as he tried Blake could not hear, save for the words "pres" and "Semiramis," from which he gathered that they were going somewhere near the great hotel by the Nile. The neighbourhood was respectable for Cairo.

They got in and Blake's car came whirring up behind with the white-clad waiter hanging on to a step. Blake threw the man a ten piastre piece and jumped in.

"Follow the car in front," he told the chauffeur, a Frenchman, who shrugged his shoulders and did as he was told.

They turned out of the big square and threaded a maze of by-streets in which the people were still gossiping in the brilliant moonlight. They got at last among the big houses by the river with the wonderful gardens, and drew up at a brilliantly-lighted house standing in large grounds.

Blake stopped his car and watched them drive in, descend and enter the house, Vera leaning, to his annoyance, on Vereker's arm.

"Whose house is this?" Blake asked the chauffeur as he got out of the car.

The man expressed some surprise.

"It is the house of his Excellency Ibrahim Pacha, surely monsieur knows that."

Ibrahim Pacha! Blake was dumbfounded. Ibrahim Pacha, known to the Intelligence Department as a strong Pro-German and a disreputable rogue by all accounts. What was Hugh Vereker, a British officer, and of the Guards too, doing in this house? Moreover, why had he taken the daughter of the Military Governor of Cairo disguised as a Turkish lady? The thing was inexplicable.

He walked quickly backwards and forwards in front of the house, lit a cigar and chewed it as he smoked.

Many other motor cars arrived and dropped guests at the big front entrance. As he walked up and down the hours wore on. It was half-past twelve when he saw the servant leave the house and call up the motor which had brought Vereker and Lady Vera, saw them come out still arm in arm and enter the motor car. He flew back to his own, and told the chauffeur to follow the other as before.

At first Blake thought Vereker was making for the lower gate of the Citadel, but they passed it, turning to the left skirting the wall. Suddenly their car pulled up in the darkest part of the shadow of the old walls, and Blake's chauffeur had the good sense to stop the same time.

Hugh and Vera dismounted from the car, the chauffeur was paid and dismissed.

They followed the wall until they came to the flight of steps which is a short cut to the Main Gate.

"It's like his impudence to try and pass the Main Guard in that kit," Blake muttered, "with Vera too. Why, they won't be allowed to enter."

However, they had no such intention. He saw them go up and up until in a sharp turn he lost sight of them; he hurried to that corner, throwing discretion to the winds, and turning it sharply, saw—nothing but the clear steep road before him.

He ran frantically up and down the steep road, examining the walls on either side minutely, but there was no sign of any door by which they might have disappeared, nothing but the blank stone on every side.

Blake was not content with this search. Being in uniform and well known at the Citadel, he climbed the hill to the Main Guard, and questioned the Sergeant of the Guard as to whether an Egyptian officer accompanied by a Turkish lady had passed the guard within the last half an hour.

The worthy sergeant could hardly control his features as he answered: "No, sir, there ain't been no Turkish ladies up here tonight."

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CHAPTER V.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

The next day was fortunately an off day for Blake. He had to wait on the Commander-in-Chief at his morning levee, and hand in his report with some verbal explanations, and then the day was his own.

For this purpose he set off in his motor car soon after half-past nine for that big hotel used as General Headquarters, so well known—and often dreaded—by Commauding Officer in Egypt.

On this occasion, however, he had nothing to dread, and he sped along in his car enjoying the rushing air that hot morning without anxiety on that ground, all his cares were centred in the Citadel; he saw the slender minarets of the great Mosque within its walls, far away to his left. He turned away from it with a sigh.

Cairo was full of life—and death. That morning as usual there was the teeming population on the one hand, representative of almost all the countries of the East, and on the other constant succession of Mahommedan funerals so strange to our eyes, with their gaudy hired coffins, carried along in slovenly fashion half cross-ways, to represent the body rebelling against its committal to the grave, and the string of the deceased's relatives and boon companions monotonously chanting the raises of the dead with their arms entwined round each other's necks.

All these Blake saw on his way to what is known as "G.H.Q." and this was varied by a grand Greek funeral which crossed the Great Square as he entered it,—with its Lord Mayor's coach for a hearse, gorgeously festooned with violets and gilt ornaments—and so to Kasr-El-Nil.

He ascended the great staircase of the commandeered hotel with a crowd of other officers on their way to the Commander-in-Chief's levee.

"Morning, Blake," said a voice at his elbow. "I heard you were up last night after the raiders."

It was the genial Major-General who occupied the position of Chief of the Staff.

"Yes, I was up, sir," replied Blake saluting, "it was a bit of a rush."

"Yes, it must have been; but you got one of them, didn't you?"

"Yes, I was fortunate enough to get below him, and empty one of my drums into his petrol tank."

"Well done. What became of the pilot and observer?"

"I haven't heard, sir."

Blake had no occasion to hear: he knew that neither could have survived that fall.

"Very well. You had better come along, Blake. I know that the C. in C. wants to see you."

The General passed on, and Arthur took his stand among the group of waiting officers, to whom he had to relate his experiences of the previous evening at least half a dozen times.

"You must have been pretty slippy, you know," commented General Miggs, who was among the throng. "Why I saw you leave Lord Mellingborough's dinner table certainly not less than half an hour before."

Arthur answered half apologetically.

"You see I had a car waiting for me, sir, and there is always a machine kept tuned up and ready for me at any hour in the hangars, so it was really not so astonishing as people seem to think."

He was not kept long waiting. Very soon a messenger called out: "Captain Blake," and he went in to the Military Head of the Army in Egypt.

"Good morning, Blake," said the Commander-in-Chief genially, "sit down. I want to have a long talk with you about what you saw yesterday."

This was not his interview in that office: many times before had he sat and faced the full well-marked features of the celebrated General, which resembled those of a prosperous banker or merchant, rather than a soldier's. Still there was the big nose the firm mouth, and the ever watchful eyes of the clever man, and he was supposed to have a better grip of the affairs of Egypt than any man living, saving and excepting Lord Kitchener, who had not at that time yielded up his life for his country—as at any rate, he is supposed to have done—in the North Sea.

The General listened attentively to Blake' report, stopping to make many notes, and the Chief of the Staff was busy at his elbow with a stylo making marginal notes in Arthur's written report. At last they had finished and Arthur rose. "Very good," commented the General. "You have done very well. By the by, you were up again after those confounded raiders, weren't you, last night?"

"Yes, sir, I was fortunate enough to get up in time."

"And brought one down."

"Yes, sir," answered Arthur modestly.

"Very well. I am going to break a rule by telling you, but I am going to send your name forward for something. Let's see," remarked the General to the Chief of the Staff as Arthur saluted and left: "he's got the M.C. and the D.S.O., it's rather puzzling to know what to ask for. We might get him the Order of the Nile."

The General looked at his own Eau-de-Nil ribbon rather dubiously:

"Well," he said, after a pause, "we'll run him for a C.M.G."

Arthur took his way down the broad staircase, and ruminated on what he should do with regard to Lady Vera. His mind released from the business of his report, his thoughts flew back to her very naturally, but his brows were heavy and his eyes sad.

"It's too early, at any rate, to call now," he said as he turned down the broad Charia Kasr-El-Nil; as if his thoughts were answered, Lord Mellingborough's car flashed by, stopped, turned, and drew at the kerb by his side; from the shelter of a white silk sunshade emerged the beautiful face of Vera.

"Good morning, Captain Blake," she said joyously. "I have stopped to congratulate you on your brave act last night. We saw it all from the Citadel."

She held out her hand.

He took it and looked into the clear blue eyes; they met his unflinchingly for a moment, and then dropped. In her cool white dress, and the freshness of a fair English girl, all traces of the Turkish lady had disappeared. How was it possible that a pure girl of high rank—for he believed in her purity absolutely—could have behaved so foolishly?

"I don't think you know Mrs. Bathurst, do you Helen, this is Captain Blake."

"Oh," continued Vera to Blake, "I want you to come and lunch with us. Father asked me to bring you if I could find you."

"But I dined with you last night," expostulated Arthur.

"Oh, that won't matter," commented Vera. "Father wants you to come particularly. He wants to hear all about the air raid." Lady Vera invitingly threw open the door of the car. "If you don't mind my stopping at Broadi Backs to do a little shopping, why not come with us now?"

Arthur was not proof against the temptation: he had no particular wish to be. "I'll send away my car," he said decisively.

This being done he entered Vera's car and they turned in the direction of the Great Square.

Athur now found himself facing the two ladies. Mrs. Bathurst, a pretty brunette, formed an artistic foil for Vera's fair beauty.

In her cool-looking white dress and Panama hat, the latter was a refreshing picture, another Vera altogether from the Turkish lady, sparkling with diamonds, he had seen on the arm of Vereker on the previous night. He endeavour to thurst that vision from his mind as he talked to her now.

"You are the talk of Cairo to-day," said Mrs. Bathurst, as she noticed people calling attention to their car, with a smile. "I am very proud to be seen with you."

"So am I," added Lady Vera, and he met her eyes as she said it.

"The people of Cairo are making a mistake," he replied, "the man that gets all the kudas is not always the men who merits it most. There are many officers and men in the R.F.C. that I know are more worthy of notice than I am. It is all a question of luck and opportunity."

"You are too modest. You are always hiding your lights under bushels."

"That is not a failing of our enemies, the Germans, is it?" he queried with a smile, "they usually put all the goods in the front window, don't they?"

"That I think is our great consolation in this great war," Mrs. Bathurst answered; "the Germans take care we always hear their best news, and they are equally careful that we shall not know their worst."

"To read the papers, so father says," remarked Vera, "is like sitting down to an unsatisfactory meal. You finish as hungry as you began."

"Yes, I fear most of the viands are kept in the cupboard, rejoined Arthur, "good or bad, and somebody keeps the key in his pocket."

"That's the Censor, I suppose," said Mrs. Bathurst.

Arthur held up his hand in mock alarm. "Hush," he said, "we are talking treason and may be overheard."

The car ran up to the Cairo Whiteley's, and Vera got out. Mrs. Bathurst and Arthur sat in the car alone.

"Don't you think," remarked Mrs. Bathurst after a pause, "that it was a mistake to bring Vera out here?"

"Why?" he asked, concealing his own thoughts upon the point.

She replied with another question.

"D you think Cairo a good place for young girls?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"In a general way I should say 'No,'" he replied. "but in the case of Lady Vera, surrounded as she is by every sort of security—why . ."

Mrs. Bathurst smiled.

"Why what? Do you consider her above all temptation?"

Her words cut him like a knife, and she noticed it.

He remembered the night before.

"I know her father is very strict," he answered evasively.

"But then unfortunately she has no mother.

That was it. Arthur saw the situation at a glance, and it accounted for much. Even for her foolishness of the night before.

"Yes, that is a great loss," he agreed. "I always pity a girl without a mother."

Arthur could not understand this pretty, grey-eyed brunette. What was she driving at? He had not long to wait to discover her aims.

"I think," observed Mrs. Bathurst, casually regarding an old water carrier labouring by with his skin of water on his back; "that young girls like that are better with a husband to look after them."

Arthur coloured to the eyes while Mrs. Bathurst still appeared to take a great interest in the water carrier.

Blake did not pretend to misunderstand her allusion, but why on earth did she want him to marry Vera? Was it disinterested kindness or had she some motive? He could not understand it; however, his ruminations were cut short by the return of Vera.

"Now admit that I am the perfect shopper," she said gaily, as she got into the car. "I haven't kept you waiting. Now we will go straight back to the Citadel and have lunch."

The motor turned and they sped up the Charia Kasr-El-Nil again to the Great Square. This was the favourite shopping hour for English ladies in Cairo, just before luncheon, and the streets were lively with girls in white dresses and Panama hats, with sunshades of every hue.

Vera and Mrs. Bathurst were kept busy returning salutes all the way to "Clapham Junction."

As the car passed the "Empire" in crossing the Opera Square, Blake watched Lady Vera's face closely; she did not betray by the slightest sign that she had been there on the previous night.

The car glided through the extraordinary mixture of traffic, camels, donkeys, arabeahs with decrepit horses, with here and there a funeral followed in some cases by a donkey-cart full of the deceased's wives and other female relatives, their faces streaked with indigo as a sign of mourning. One such procession was headed by a very tin-pot band playing Chopin's Funeral March.

The car glided up the hill past the entrance to the Monkey, that extraordinary medley of emporiums for the sale of curios to tourists and Tommies.

The entry at the Lower Gate of the Citadel "sloped" to Blake as the car passed, skirting the wall and going up the hill to the Main Gate.

"Mrs. Bathurst is coming to lunch too," announced Vera, "so you will have someone to talk to."

Arthur appeared rather alarmed.

"Won't you be there?" he asked, and once more Mrs. Bathurst smiled.

"Oh, yes, I shall be there," answered Vera; "but everybody likes to talk to Helen."

"My husband will be there too," said Mrs. Bathurst; "he is on leave from the Desert."

"I have had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Bathurst before," replied Arthur; "he was at Ismailia when I was there two months ago."

Once more Arthur found himself crossing the Parade before the Military Governor's House, and in a few minutes they were ascending that great staircase built by Sultan Mahommed Ali.

"Delighted to see you, Blake," exclaimed Lord Mellingborough, meeting them at the top of the stairs and extending both hands. "I congratulate you on your splendid achievement last night. I was very anxious to see you, and to hear all about it. I'm very glad you caught him, Vera."

The Governor took Arthur by the arm and steered him to his favourite corner in the smoking-room.

"Come and have a cocktail before lunch," he suggested, "and then you can tell me how you managed to bring those villains down."

Over a superb salmon-coloured gin cocktail with a cherry bobbing invitingly on its surface, Arthur had to go through the relation of his encounter with the invader once more.

"And they are to be buried this afternoon," summarised the Governor; "the Citadel Garrison supplies the firing party and band."

All through luncheon, served at a little round table in the great hall to the small party of five—Colonel Bathurst dropped in just before they began—Arthur was considering what course he should pursue. He had made up his mind on the previous night before he went to sleep that he would warn Vera of the peril.

Vereker lounged in late for lunch, and it was as much as Arthur could do to be civil to him, but he noticed none of those little confidential glances between him and Vera, such as are common between lovers, and that put heart into him again. He was more determined than ever to seek an opportunity to see Vera alone and tell her that he knew all about her escapade, and try and obtain a promise from her, even at the cost of offending her, that she would never do such a foolish thing again. As for Vereker he regarded him as a young fool, and did not believe there was any vice in him. He had had a good deal of experience of his fellow-men, especially the youngsters, and he had summed up Vereker when he had first seen him. He believed that he was still in time to nip these outrageous proceedings in the bud, and save Lady Vera's reputation.

They went back to the smoking-room for coffee and cigarettes, and Arthur was wondering how he should bring about his interview with Lady Vera, when she and Mrs. Bathurst came in and solved the difficulty for him.

"Would you like to see the Turkish prisoners, Captain Blake?" she asked. "The officers are playing tennis in the gym., this afternoon."

Blake had seen plenty of Turkish prisoners on the Desert front, but he jumped at the proposal.

Vereker rose languidly from his seat in the corner of the smoking-room, and said he would come too if he might.

"I shall have to run away in half an hour," he added, "because I'm going down into Cairo for the General."

Blake in his heart, blessed the old lord for that message. So they strolled out, and Blake manoeuvred, not without assistance from Mrs. Bathurst he thought, to walk with Vera. The sun was rather hot, but still some nurses were playing tennis on their asphalt court (for there is a hospital, nay, several hospitals in that little fortified town) and Vera stopped and had a word with them; but the Turkish officers were playing in the covered gym. across the parade ground to a great extent in the shade.

It was an encouraged custom to keep them fit, and football also in the cool weather was allowed.

"Here comes little fat Major Crosby," exclaimed Vera, as a small martial figure made its appearance round a corner, carrying some golf clubs; "he is taking the afternoon off as usual."

"Where are you off to?" asked Mrs. Bathurst banteringly; the little Major was a source of amusement in the fortress.

"Well, Mrs. Bathurst," he replied in a fat voice, after polite salutations to the ladies, "I thought of going over to the Sporting Club Links and trying to get a game of golf."

His flat foolish face wore the sign of perfect contentment at the prospect.

"Golf in war time," mused Blake to himself when he had passed on. "I thought the last eighteen months had knocked all golf out of the British officer. He was obsessed by it at the beginning, and it died hard. Here apparently it is lingering on, worse luck. I'm as fond of golf as any one, but this is not the time for it. Only for war, war, war."

"You seem in deep thought, Captain Blake," Vera remarked; "Major Crosby seems to have made you very serious. He usually has the reverse effect with us."

"He seems a harmless little man enough," answered Blake. "I suppose looking after the Turkish officers is a cushey job."

"I don't think there is very much to do," said Vera; "poor father is really the responsible person."

They sauntered over to the gym. where a number of dark-skinned Turkish officers, amid much gesticulation, were engaged at a kind of tennis tournament. They were all in plain clothes, and there was nothing very interesting about them. They stood and watched them for some time, and then Blake made a remark to the non-commissioned officer who was in charge of them, and was standing obsequiously by.

The glances of the Turks towards the ladies were getting a little too pronounced for Blake, so he suggested a walk round the walls to Vera, and Vereker the tip to take Mrs. Bathurst away, as he passed.

Now Arthur believed that he had the opportunity he sought, so knowing the Citadel well, he led Vera towards the garden of the old Seraglio, a cool and shady spot, bounded by the ramparts. It was a secluded old-world corner, full of old trees, just the place for the conversation he intended to have with Vera.

Under the same old walls Saladin's wives may have strummed their lutes, and sung of their lord's prowess against the Giaour King Richard.

Vereker looked at his watch and announced that he must be away on the Governor's business.

"Don't say now that you never get a run into Cairo," remarked Vera mischievously.

"Once in a blue moon," he replied.

"And Mr. Vereker is going to give me a lift in his car," announced Mrs. Bathurst, "my husband has gone long ago, I expect."

Arthur blessed Mrs. Bathurst for those words. He had a shrewd idea she had arranged it all for his benefit. He led Vera by a path he knew very well to the ramparts, and then by a little flight of old wooden steps down into the garden. Here he took her to a green painted seat in a corner well out of sight of the windows of the Seraglio (used as a hospital), and they fell to talking.

Blake lost little time in coming to the point.

"Lady Vera," he said suddenly, after they had discussed the garden, "I want you to promise to forgive me for what I am going to say."

Her blue eyes opened wide as he spoke, as if there was something in the tone which alarmed her. She looked him straight in the face and noted his sternness. It was a fine, clean-cut, handsome face, and the look sat well upon it.

"It all depends what you are going to say," she replied, still keeping her eyes upon him.

"First of all, I am very much older than you are," he continued, "and that must be my excuse if I overstep the bounds of mere acquaintanceship."

Her eyes showed a look of interest. She nodded.

"Lady Vera," he proceeded, "I was dining late at the Empire last night, and sat long over my meal, in fact until I was quite alone, and almost in darkness in the great dining-room. Whilst I was thus sitting alone, an Egyptian officer, accompanied by a Turkish lady, came and sat in the moonlit garden just outside."

He saw the colour fade from her cheeks, and as suddenly reappear in a flush. She did not say a word.

"I sat there half dreaming and watched the two; I heard them talk good English."

Still not a word.

"Lady Vera, it was impossible for me not to recognise you as the Turkish lady, and Vereker as the Egyptian officer."

Her breast heaved as with a great effort.

"Well?" she queried.

For a moment he could not find words to proceed, and womanlike she noted his embarrassment.

"I will not conceal from you the fact," he proceeded at length, "that I was exceedingly alarmed to see you there. Alarmed for what it might lead to."

The angry look for the time died out of her blue eyes, and there came a softer one about the sweet mouth, but she did not answer him. He was giving himself away, and the secret of his love for her in every word he spoke.

With a woman's intuition she knew now that he loved her; why should he take all this trouble if he did not?

"I have something more to tell you," he proceeded, "for which I ask your forgiveness."

It was as if he were the delinquent, and she the one to remit his faults.

Lady Vera," he said with an effort, "I followed you to Ibrahim Pacha's house."

The blue eyes flamed up again, and her short upper crimson lip curled a little over her white teeth.

"That was rather mean, wasn't it?" she asked coldly.

"It was mean, I admit it," he replied hastily, "but I did it for your protection. I wanted to guard you from harm." Again the anger died from the blue eyes, the lashes fell over them and trembled a little.

"I am not used to following people about," he continued, "I am no good at it but I was greatly disturbed to see you go to that house, knowing what I do of it."

"What do you know?"

"I know that Ibrahim Pacha has a very bad name. He is considered by some people to be a German spy."

"So I have heard."

That was all she said.

"And his house is not considered the place for young ladies to visit at night."

"Not even when they are escorted?"

This time Arthur lost his temper.

"Vereker is a damned young fool," he blurted out, "and ought to be horsewhipped for taking you to such a place."

She was not at all offended or shocked by his words. She simply made the non-committing comment which women love to make on such occasions.

"Poor Mr. Vereker!" she said.

It is possible Arthur might have let himself go again had he not been so fond of her, but it was the fear of offending her which made him hold his tongue.

"I waited outside Ibrahim's house till you came out," he continued, "and I followed you to the walls of the Citadel, and then you disappeared—I lost you," he added bitterly. "But now," continued Arthur taking a firmer tone, and she liked him all the better for it, "having told you what I did and the extenuating circumstances which induced me to do it——"

She interrupted him with a deep mischief in her eyes.

"What were the extenuating circumstances?" she asked coolly. He looked at her rather dumbfounded, but he did not answer her question.

"As a friend of your father, for whom I have the very greatest respect, I ask you to give me your promise, Lady Vera," he said, "that you will never do such a foolish thing again."

She did not answer him at once, then she raised her eyes and looked at him straight in the face.

"And what if I refuse?" she asked.

(To be continued on Sunday, 5th May.)

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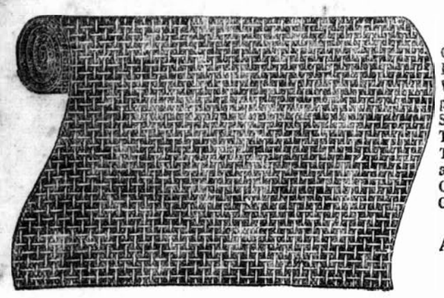

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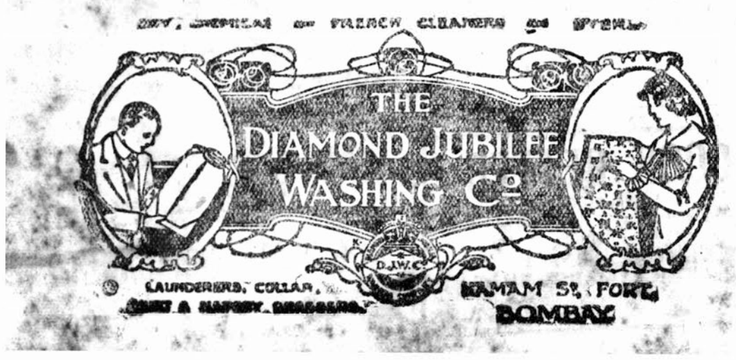

DO DOCTORS REALLY BELIEVE IN VACCINATION ?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From Dr. Turner's quarterly report on the health of the city published in the papers this morning, it will be observed that the prevalence of small-pox in Bombay afforded the pro-vaccinists a fine opportunity for striking terror into the hearts of the ignorant, the timid and the nervous and frightening them into revaccination.

May I, however, inquire, how many *doctors* in Bombay rushed to be revaccinated at the Health Officer's clarion call? And how many medical corporators.? Further, when was Dr. Turner himself last revaccinated? Though these medical men compel others to be done, the difficulty is to get themselves to be done. When it comes to a question of themselves suffering, they are very nervous about it. On this point, Viscount Harberton made interesting observations at the annual meeting of the British Union for the abolition of Vivisection, 32, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London, S.W., to which permit me to direct the reader's attention. He said:—

"And I ask, do medical men who practise or support vaccination and inoculation really believe in their own cause? They are very anxious that we should be done and that the soldiers should be done. But what about themselves? I remember (Dr.) Sir Victor Horsley, as an ordinary Parliamentary candidate, admitting at Leicester, in a meeting where he found a lot of anti-vaccinationists he had been a members of the Imperial Vaccination League, which was entirely devoted to putting moral pressure on employers so that they might be induced to get rid of such of their employees as objected to be vaccinated. When he was standing for this constituency, it came out that 'he himself had not been revaccinated for twelve years.' I atonce wrote to him, asking him whether he would in the public market-place at Leicester be revaccinated for the public good (laughter). I did not get any answer. Do not you think that was rather suspicious. He wanted employers to get rid of their people for not being done, but when it came to the question of himself being done it was quite a different matter (applause)".—Yours, etc.,

D. F. P.

Bombay, April 25.

WORKMEN HEROES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago you invited suggestions as to the best mode of having a suitable memorial for the splendid action of the Simplex Mill workhands who risked their lives in the cause of humanity. I had hoped worthier suggestions would come forward, but finding I was disappointed in this (as I think no suggestions have come forward) I offer the following:

The work done by these two men involving great self-sacrifice and courage, would be adequately memorialised only if in some way a similar spirit of self-sacrifice and courage be encouraged among the mill-men. I would therefore suggest that the money be utilised in establishing an annual prize, in the form of a medal or otherwise, to be awarded to any mill-hand who may have shown, during the year, the highest self-sacrifice and courage in the cause of humanity. Of course, a committee of say, 5 men be appointed to watch throughout the year, and to decide the awarding of the prize.—Yours, etc.,

D. J. JOSHI.

Junnar, April 26, 1918.

REPLY TO "CIVIS INDICUS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please bring to the notice of your correspondent "Civis Indicus" the following facts in response to his suggestions which appeared in your issue of 22nd instant under the heading "Is public money being wasted." Our friend suggests that the services of soldier, clerks-, employed in various offices (driving pens with indifferent skill) should be utilized on active service. Let our friend bear in mind that these duties are not apart from the military duties. But are as important as actual fighting in the trenches. Soldier clerks are more useful for the duties they are entrusted in the Field Offices. They take a great interest in their work, than the clerks of any other class because they have love and special tendency towards their soldier brothers, who are fighting at the Front, and whose accounts they are supposed to keep in good order.

It is simply madness to say that soldier clerks work here "with indifferent skill" It is just striking what made him criticise on the point, while he himself is quite ignorant of the duties they are performing in these offices. The authorities who have detailed them for such duties have full confidence in their skill.

"Civis Indicus" should also understand that from the financial point of view the soldier clerks are economic than the civilian clerks of their energy and skill. He has made another mistake in saying that in cantonments all day long motor bicycles are ridden for nothing but wasting Petrol. He must learn that they are not run in vain, the soldiers riding them are trained this way for despatch work in the Field where they have to carry out similar important duties of carrying despatches or messages.

I would like to suggest that the writer instead of employing himself in preparing such vain articles—may be wise enough to get himself enlisted in any of the Regiments (there are many newly raised Regiments which need good many hands for their office work) and thus helping the question of Man power, inducing as well his friends to follow his example. This is the time of material help—and this is the best of all for our friend to join the army if he is of military age.—Yours, etc.,

A SOLDIER CLERK.

NEED OF A GYMNASIUM IN GHATKOPAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My deep interest in the movement for founding a gymnasium in Ghat-Kopar is my excuse for troubling you.

Nearly six months ago, under the auspices of the Ghat-Kopar Students' Union, a public meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Phirozshah Jamsetji Commissariatwala, to explain the imperative need of a gymnasium in Ghat-Kopar. A committee of 8 members was then formed to collect the necessary funds for the execution of the said work. As yet, the small sum of Rs. 425 is collected., while the total amount for the erection of the public gymnasium is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

It is a matter of deep regret that the public of Ghat-Kopar has failed to realise the full significance of the movement. The problem of the development of the physique of Indians should not be undervalued. Let the public of Ghat-Kopar be alive to its sense of duty and liberally contribute to the said fund.—Yours, etc.

C. V. MODY.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt F W Anderson, Engineers.
Lieut W Ashcroft, Liverpools.
Major H F Barker, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Bell, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A W Bishop, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A W Booth, Liverpools.
Lieut W. E. Brodie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A R Canfor, East Surreys.
Capt M R Carter, East Surreys.
Lieut-Col J S Collings-Wells, Bedfords.
Lieut P Cooper, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut E J Davies, Welsh Guards.
Lieut J Donaldson, Manchester.
Lieut E M Dove, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F Drake, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G E Evans, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S Gardner, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A T Graham, Machine Guns.
Capt. Q S Breene, Colstreams.
Lieut D Harvey, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut S Hollinsheal, East Lancers.
Second-Lieut C E Hope, Manchester.
Second-Lieut B A Horsfall, East Lancs.
Lieut G Howarth, Garrison Artillery.
Capt D W Hunter, Medicals.
Second-Lieut M R Jackson, Manchester.
Capt R C M Keefe, Manchester.
Second-Lieut A M Kennedy, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Knight, South Lancs.
Capt J Lawson, Liverpools.
Lieut J R J Machale, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D H Mackbin, Bedfordshires.
Second-Lieut C W Warwick, Borderers.
Second-Lieut M G Wells, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Williamson, London.
Second-Lieut W Wheelton, West Yorks.
Lieut W H Whetstone, Coldstreams.
Lieut J C M Wilkins, Cornwall L I

INVALUABLE BRITISH NAVY.

Lieut W G Wylie, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut W Mcrae, Manchino Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F H Martin, Goldstreams.
Lieut J H Nash, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut L G Peaston, Fusiliers.
Lieut E B Petty, Cheshires.
Captain C H G Philp, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T W Richardson, Field Artillery.
Capt E W Rose, Londons.
Lieut W F Roxburgh, Highland L I.
Lieut J I Royds, Londons.
Captain V G F Shrapnel, East Surreys.
Captain H L Smith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut Z Sones, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H W Staff Brett, Yorks Lancs
Major G S Sutton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R R M Tabjteau, Coldstreams
Captain R H Thomas, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R W J Uphill, Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E Walton, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut C W Warwick, Borderers.
Second-Lieut M G Wells, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Wheelton, West Yorks.
Lieut W H Whetstone, Coldstreams.
Lieut J C M Wilkins, Cornwal Light.
Lieut F Williamson, Londons.
Lieut W G Wylie. Durham Light.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut N H Coghill, Scots Guards.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut N W Abraham, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Aldred, Engineers.
Major J M N Anderson, Royal Scots.
Brigadier-General R L N Ardee, Lord.
Second-Lieut T R Armstrong, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut N A Arnold, Manchesters.
Capt J Baker, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C C Baring, Coldstreams.
Lieut-Col J F N Baxendale, Highland Light
Lieut G Bayzand, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H L Bell, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Beynon, Welsh Regiment.
Major C W Biggs, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut J Blair, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Bland, Fedfords.
Lieut-Col H R Blore, Rifle Corps.
Lieut G F T Bolam, Durham Light.
Second-Lieut H Bradbury, Yorks
Major G J C Brady, Field Artillery.
Capt R C B Briscoe, Medicals.
Lieut C W Brisley, Irish Guards.
Lieut-Col W T Bromfield, Leicesters.
Capt E G Bruce, Service.
Lieut J C Bruce, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H S Bryce, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G D Buck, Field Artillery.
Major G Budivent, Service.
Capt J S A Bunting, Yorks.
Major R C W Burn, Yeomanry.
Capt T E Burroughs, Londons.
Lieut-Col C Bushell, West Surreys.
Lieut E Buss, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F I Cannell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E H Capp, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut A R Carruthers, East Lancs.
Lieut-Col H F G Carter, Yorks' Light.
Lieut G E Chandler, Essex.
Second-Lieut C L Cheyne, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L J Clay, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Cobb, East Surreys.
Lieut C J C Codd, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut R E M Coke-Harvey, Durham Light.
Second-Lieut D W Cooke, Field Artillery.
Lieut L E Cooper, Londons.
Capt P V Cooper, West Surreys.
Lieut A G Corser, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut J F Cottrell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut L G Cottrell, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A A E Coward, Field Artillery.
Capt A W H Coysh, Cornwall-Light.
Lieut C J Crawley, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J R Creswell-George, Cold streams.
Lieut-Col E G K Cross, Manchesters.
Lieut S J Curtis, Northumberlands.
Lieut J W Dalton, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut T Dixon, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E J Douglas, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut H Drummond, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt L S Duncan, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt G S Duckworth, Liverpools.
Major H M Edwards, Engineers.
Lieut R Edwards, Yorks.
Second-Lieut H P Ellett, Londons.
Lieut E F Ellis, Field Artillery.
Lieut A G Escudier, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H Evans, Warwicks.
Lieut J Fisher, Durham Light.
Capt W L T Fisher, Fusiliers.
Capt D J B Fitzgerald, Irish Guards.
Capt E Forbes, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Foreman, Yorks.
Lieut A G H Fowler, Coldstreams.
Lieut J M Fowlie, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut L C Gane, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A S Gatti, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut J Goodall, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E R M Goode, Scotsguards.
Second-Lieut J R S Gould, Machine Guns.
Capt N B Graham, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H J Green, South Staffs.
Lieut J W A Harke, North Staffs.
Lieut D T Harris, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J E Hatton, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B J Haworth, Service.
Major W B Hayley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D V Hill, Field Artillery.
Captain W A Hislop, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H A Hodge, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G S Horne, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Horton, Machine Gun Corps.
Rev. E C Hoskyns, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut C W Howson, Liverpools.
Lieut C J Hunt, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Hunt, West Surreys.
Captain N S Ince, Manchesters.
Major C J Ingleby, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut R W Jennings, Fusiliers.
Lieut G B Jenrick, Cornwall L I.
Lieut A M Jones, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut M T J Keens, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H Knight, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut J Laird, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Langdon, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major F W F Latham, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut D W H Lean, Yorkshires.
Lieut W G Legat, Durham L I.
Lieut.-Col E G S Lestrange-Malone, Fusiliers.
Major F B Lewis, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J C Lott, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W J Mcpherson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J Mcvey, Royal Scots.
Lieut T R Maquire Garrison Artillery.
Major-General N. Malcolm,
Capt F A Mander, Fusiliers.
Lieut E Margetson, Londons.
Lieut.-Col. J H Martin, Durham L I.
Lieut J A Mears, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R Metcalfe, Manchine Gun Corps.
Lieut R P Mill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Millar, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A J E Moore,
Lieut L D Moore, Sussex.
Capt F A Morrell, East Kents.
Lieut-Colonel E M Moulton-Barrett, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Murray, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F A Need, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A G Nethercott, Essex.
Second-Lieut A W Newham, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut G Nickson, Manchesters.
Capt J G G Noble Cornwalls.
Capt Hon H B O'Brien, Irish Guards.
Capt R D O Oldham, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut J H L Owen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H Owens, Manchesters.
Lieut J N Parker, Liverpools.
Major E S L Parry, Field Artillery.
Lieut J W Pell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D L Perkins, East Lancs.
Lieut L F Phillips, Yorks Light Infantry.
Capt R W Picken, Yorkshires.
Lieut-Colonel R V Pollock, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut A Power, York and Lancs.
Major D Reitz, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L Renwick, Londons.
Capt W H Roberts, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A Robertson, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut J E Robinson, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Rowell, Yorkshires.
Major H E V Sants, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E R B Seel, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S J Scott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A D A Short, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut H R Skevington, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Slater, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut J D Smith, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E G Speakman, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt G B Stafford, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F A Staley, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E G Stevens, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H W Stewart, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut A S Stokes, Irish Guards.
Lieut J K Swallow, Sherwoods.
Lieut N A Tarn, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J B Teasdale, Manchesters.
Lieut T W Thompson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G Thomson, South Lancs.
Lieut R C Tiddy, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut C R Tomkinson, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E Tyer, East Lancs.
Major H Tyldenwright, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C H Underwood, West Yorks.
Lieut-Colonel J Walker, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut R Walkingshaw, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt E L Wallace, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel G B Wauhope, York and Lancs.
Lieut C H Weston, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel W T Wilkinson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut E FitzG Willis, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Wilshin, Fusiliers.
Capt G B Wilson, Grenadiers.
Major P P Wilson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, Highland Light Infantry.
Major W Wilson, Yeomanry.
Capt G B Wolfe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Womack, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W Wood, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J P King, Liverpools.
Capt J S Marks, Essex.
Second-Lieut N Morant, Yorkshires.
Capt H B Sandeman, Argylls.
Capt F M Sheard, Liverpools.
Capt J W Walker, Yorkshires.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut E Merrall, Wellingtons.
Capt S J Paget, General List.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut P Adams, Londons.
Second-Lieut A C Ansell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut E W Apps, Wiltshires.
Lieut C J Armstrong, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C D Baker, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut C A Barker, Yorkshires.
Lieut W M Barry, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R T Batchelor, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E V Batten, West Surreys.
Lieut R M P Beavan, Wiltshires.
Lieut T H Bird, Munsters.
Second-Lieut K C Boswell, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R M Boyle, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A Bradbury, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A A Brookes, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G M Burke, Inniskillings.
Capt J S Calder, Londons.
Second-Lieut F C Cheeseman, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F Cinnamond, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut D R Clark, Munsters.
Capt A O Clayton, Wiltshires.
Capt J L Clayton, Manchesters.
Lieut W R Cohen, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J H Collinson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J J Cownley, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A G Cox, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T F Dalzell, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F W Davidson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut G Dunscombe, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R H Edwards, Wiltshires.
Lieut-Colonel A K Lord Farnham, Inniskillings.
Capt T C Filby, West Surreys.
Capt L H Finch, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G R Forrester, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R F Galbraith, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt W B Gardner, Wiltshires.
Lieut P H Gibbons, Field Artillery.
Lieut T W Glynn, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W R Gosling, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut S C Gould, Londons.
Lieut W J Grace, Londons.
Lieut A L Haig, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E L Hall, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut F V Harrison, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S A Harvey, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A F A Hay, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut P Hennessy, Inniskillings.
Capt A C Hepburn, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R F L Hewlett, Londons.
Second-Lieut H G Higham, Londons.
Capt J A S Hopkins, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J A Horton, West Kents.
Second-Lieut N Howarth, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A W Humphreys, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut K D O Husband, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut R B W Irwin, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut B M Ivison, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut S A Jackson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A Johnston, East Yorks.
Capt G A Jones, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H I Kay, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Kerry, Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W R B Kettle, Londons.
Second-Lieut G P King, Liverpools.
Capt H T Kinlock, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt G C Kitching, Londons.
Lieut G P Lloyd, Herefords.
Second-Lieut G F Lockwood, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut T Longworth, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Malden, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut A McColl, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J D McCullough, Munsters.
Capt L C Makeham, Wiltshires.
Capt H H Martyn, Wilts.
Second-Lieut G Massey, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut F J Meikle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L W Metcalfe, West Yorks.
Lieut C C Miller, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut S S Miller, Wilts.
Lieut W V Morony, Inniskillings.
Lieut J C Muir, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G M Newland, Londons.
Second-Lieut T G Nicholson, Royal Scots.
Lieut P J O'Byrne, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A Ogden, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut L D Owen, Liverpools.
Lieut R E Petley, Londons.
Capt K Philip, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W G Phipps, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G F Piggott, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T C K Powell, Londons.
Second-Lieut C W Pretty, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J Ross, Liverpools.
Capt R C Salisbury, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F H Silcock, Londons.
Second-Lieut F S Sills, Londons.
Second-Lieut P K Smith, Wilts.
Second-Lieut S C Smith, Wilts.
Second-Lieut W H Sunderland, Gordons.
Capt H Taylor, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R C Thompson, Londons.
Second-Lieut W W Vasey, Yorkshires.
Capt R M Vaughan, Inniskillings.
Capt R P Villar, Liverpools.
Capt J G B Walker, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S W Wallis, Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Watson, Inniskillings.
Lieut A C Welbourne, Herefords.
Capt E F Wentzel, East Surreys.
Lieut F H Westby, York and Lancs.
Lieut J H Wherry, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut D A White, East Surreys.
Lieut S G White, Herefords.
Second-Lieut F C Williams, Inniskillings.
Lieut W A Williams, Liverpools.
Capt H T Willmer, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W G E Wiltshire, Wilts.
Capt E G Woodward, Manchesters.

LONDON, April 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt B W Arnold, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C Beer, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut M Begard, Tank Corps.
Capt K N Bion, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F H Bradbeer, Essex.
Capt A L Cameron, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H Cameron, York Lancs.
Second-Lieut T L Clements, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A Cruden, Gordons.
Capt J S Darby, Berkshires.
Major S H Doake, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Dowdell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut F A Ellis, Essex.
Capt T Finney, York Lancs.
Second-Lieut L C Garment, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut H W Gibson, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut E N Godfrey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P H Green, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J W Gunning, Wiltshires.
Capt J Harbottle, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A Haynes, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut S N Hillier, South Wales Borderers.
Capt G E Holdsworth, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut A O Houston, Inniskillinge.
Capt W Jaffrey, Argylls.
Capt A Kennedy, Royal Scots.
Capt E Knott, Berkshires.
Lieut R J Land, York Lancs.
Lieut J C Lidgett, South Lancs.
Major C S Lyon, Field Artillery.
Lieut B M S Mackenzie, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J McMillan, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H Mactavish, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D W Melville, Argylls.
Second-Lieut G W Moore, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G T Morley, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J Mort, Gordons.
Capt S Mountford, Royal Scots.
Lieut P W Newington, East Kents.
Major G P Nunneley, Bedfords.
Capt N Prynn, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A W Richards, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Roberts, Leicesters.
Capt M M Shaw, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J D Small, South Staffs.
Lieut A J Starr, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut C A P Wallace, Scots Borderers.
Lieut-Colonel H E Welch, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Major A Williamson, Engineers.
Capt J B Wood, Lancs Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Cowie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R P Pohlmann, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt R Alderson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major J W Anderson, Medicals.
Lieut A P G Beale, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel T Carus-Wilson, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Lieut R C F Cotton, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S J Davis, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut J Fraser, Black Watch.
Lieut H G Grice, Royal Scots.
Lieut J Neil, Argylls.
Capt J T Nesbitt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A O Parsons, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt W G Spencer, Londons.
Second-Lieut G M Warnock, Argylls.

DIED.

Lieut P Bellot, Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T J Adams, Inniskillings.
Lieut H T Allwright, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R H Anstey, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A C Atcherley, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut E Ayres, Machine Gun Corps.
Major H A Baker, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F A Batterburg, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Bell, Sherwoods.
Lieut C W W Bence-Jones, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut N C Bennett, Grenadiers.
Lieut-Colonel R Benzie, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut E W Biddiscombe, Berkshires.
Capt F J Blanchard, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H H Boothman, Cheshires.
Lieut F E H Bostock, Field Artillery.
Capt E A Braithwaite, York Lancs.
Second-Lieut F Brinsden, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Brown, Argylls.
Second-Lieut R R H Brown, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G R Bryant, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A C Bull, South Staffs.
Capt W B Butler, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E R Byas, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut G C Campbell, Argylls.
Capt E T Caparn, Engineers.
Lieut A Carter, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A Cassell, Tank Corps.
Lieut-Colonel C B Charlesworth, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H Clarke, Wiltshires.
Lieut T K Clifford, Royal Scots.
Lieut H F F Coggin, Berkshires.
Capt G W J Cole, Cheshires.
Lieut A R Cooper, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut J C Corrie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut B E Craigie, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieut A Crawford Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A T Daldy, Essex.
Major J E Davidson, Garrison Artillery.
Major H G Dean, Lincolns.
Lieut H E S de Gruchy, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W G Dixon, Coldstreams.
Capt L Dudbridge, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R Easten, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G S Ellam, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F A Ellis, East Yorks.
Lieut Hon R Evans-Freke, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut C R Featherby, South Lancs.
Capt G S Fillingham, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C H K Fisher, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W C Francis, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H A J Froome, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F W Gale, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut S A Garrard, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J A Gibson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A I M Gilchrist, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H N Golden, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut K Gordon, Field Artillery.
Lieut S J Gowlett, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A O Gray, Royal Scots.
Lieut H Green, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G P Hacking, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Hambling, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W G Hand, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut W Harley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Harrison, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J M Hart, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S C Hartley, Essex.
Lieut R E Haymes, Herefords.
Second-Lieut W O R Head, Devons.
Lieut E H Hill, Wiltshire.
Lieut S A S Hill, West Surreys.
Lieut A G Hughes, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G W Hurrell, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut T M Hussey, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W G Jenkins, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut D C Jones, Warwicks.
Lieut C Keith-Johnston, Bedfords.
Capt F W King, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A Kinnear, Argylls.
Lieut H G Knight, Gloucesters.
Lieut A C Knollys, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut C T Lawrence, Tank Corps.
Lieut G R Lawson, Royal Scots.
Major C P J Layard, Garrison Artillery.
Capt S Lee, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F P Lennard, Tank Corps.
Lieut J S Leverton, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C E Lewen, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W N Lightfoot, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut R Lloyd, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S Lofthouse, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G S Lowden, Yorks Lancs.
Lieut D McAllister, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R A McDowell, Wellingtons.
Lieut G B McGee, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J McKecnnie, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut W M McLean, Argylls.
Lieut D D McMahon, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut C Mactaggart, Argylls.
Second-Lieut S G T Marsh, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Marshall, Argylls.
Major C W Merison, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D W Milne, Field Artillery.
Capt W H Moberley, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut C V Montgomery, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Morris, Royal Scots.
Capt A O Murray, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W M Nelson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P Newhall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Nicholson, Grenadiers.
Capt A G Noble, Field Artillery.
Capt H R Oke, Royal Scots.
Lieut-Colonel W Forester Parsons, Field Artillery.
Lieut W H Patterson, Inniskillings.
Lieut J H Pickersgill, Cheshires.
Lieut-Colonel V V Pope, North Staffs..
Capt N S Pringle-Pattison, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E C Pritchard, Field Artillery.
Capt J N Randolph, Londons.
Lieut N S Reamsbottom, South Lancs.
Lieut B W C A Rendle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Reynolds, Durham Light Infantry.
Major F W Richards, Engineers.
Lieut H E Ross, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J C Rowlands, Gloucesters.
Capt G B Russell, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W Russell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H E Sandwell, Borders.
Second-Lieut G K Scott, Scots Borderers.
Capt D Seed, Garrison Artillery.
Major R de V Shaw, Field Artillery.
Major H F Sheppard, Yorks.
Capt A V Silvester, East Yorks.
Lieut G H Simmons, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F J Smith, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W H Smith, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut D Smythe, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut M Sproates, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut E St G Stedall, Dragoons.
Lieut A P Stewart, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut F R Stewart, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut W G Stirling, Field Artillery.
Capt F R Stone, Londons.
Second-Lieut J B Stoner, Essex.
Second-Lieut E R Sudbury, Yorks Lancs.
Second-Lieut A E Swan, Field Artillery.
Major W Swinton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E D Tate, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut R D Tearoe, Field Artillery.
Lieut R G Thomson, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieut L B Tilling, Worcesters.
Lieut H Tinley, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W V Tucker, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieut J W Underwood, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A E W Walder, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Wallace, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G M Walton, South Lancs.
Capt A Wareham, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H Watson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut S H Wheatley, Garrison Artillery.
Capt S E H F White, Royal Scots.
Capt E L Whiteham, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E Williamson, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J G Wylie, Inniskillings.
Lieut J Young, Machine Gun Corps.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain H T B Boshell, Highland L. I.
Major H A W Cole-Hamilton, York. and Lancs.
Lieut G W De St Legier, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Genge, York and Lancs.
Captain G Hinchcliffe, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut G Macadie, Argylls
Second-Lieut V L Manning, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain W F Martinson, Essex.
Second-Lieut G W Smith, West Yorks.
Captain T A Townsend, Medicals
Lieut J O Vessey, Leicesters.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut T W Ginder, Essex.
Second-Lieut A L Norman, York and Lancs
Second-Lieut A Race, Wellingtons.
Captain W E Shepherd, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Watson, Berkshires.
Captain G O W Willink, Berkshires.
Lieut F W Wilson, Inniskillings.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J E Eccles, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H H E Jebb, Durhams.
Lieut D Osborne, Durhams.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut K E Alexander, Durhams.
Captain E Ambler, West Yorks.
Lieut C D Armstrong, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A N Bagshaw, Leicesters.
Captain D J Bayley, Gordons.
Captain N H Beedham, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut M A Black, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J Bostock, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut N Brown, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E F Byron, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J Campbell, Gordons.
Lieut G Case, South Lancs.
Lieut F W Caswell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J J Chalmers, Gordons.
Major C A Clark, East Surreys.
Lieut H G Colquhoun, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W Crook, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J F R Darbyshire, Inniskillings.
Major H N Davenport, Warwicks.
Rev J C Davies, Chaplain.
Captain J Deedes, Shropshires.
Lieut E C Dixon, Cheshires.
Lieut E C Douglass, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Duffell, Tanks.
Second-Lieut A H D Dutton, Cheshires.
Lieut J Edgar, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W Endsor, Gordons.
Major L E Faber, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E Fawcett, Durhams.
Second-Lieut L N Fenn, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut E R Forward, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain S Franks, South Lancs.
Lieut W Q Fyfe, Gordons.
Captain J A Gilfillan, Medicals.
Lieut A C Gosden, South Lancs.
Lieut S K Grant, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E M L Green, Bedfords.
Captain P A Green, Medicals.
Captain M P Griffiths-Jones, Durhams.
Lieut L A Hartshorn, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F Hemstock, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G Henderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J A S Henderson, Argylls.
Captain W J Hirst, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F W Hockaday, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Hodgins, Gordons.
Captain G W S Hopkins, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J C Jackson-Taylor, Shropshires.
Captain W O Jones, Essex.
Captain J H John, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut E C Keble, North Staffs.
Captain A Kelly, Gordons.
Lieut C J Kenny, Irish Regiment.
Lieut A H Kissack, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J Landers, Tanks.
Lieut S C Lawrence, Leicesters.
Lieut F G Leigh, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J Littlewood, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A G McPhail, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J R Masson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut G Middlemas, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut M Mills, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut T L V Moody, East Kents.
Second-Lieut R B Morison, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T Morrison, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H H Murdock, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A R Murray, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A S Murray, Argylls.
Captain W C Newstead, West Yorks.
Lieut F A W Nunn, Londons.
Major H M Osbourne, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R W Paterson, Sherwoods.
Captain F L Platt, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut G S W Profit, Sherwoods.
Captain C E Redman, Medicals.
Lieut H S Redpath, Argylls.
Second-Lieut E A Reid, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F O Rhodes, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain J Ross, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H Salmons, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut L A Shutte, Highland L. I
Lieut J N Slack, Durhams.
Lieut.-Col H M Smith, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J W Smith, Gordons.
Lieut D N Smyth, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut L A T Speer, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut E Steel, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut H Stirland, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H G Stokes, Engineers.
Lieut H V Tattersall, North Staffs.
Captain L W Taylor, Durhams.
Captain S F Terry, Wilts.
Second-Lieut A S Tight, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R A Turner, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T B Turner, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C M Van Humbeck, Shropshires
Captain E A Walker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D Wallace, Royal Scots.
Captain G W Warre-Dymond, East Surreys
Second-Lieut M J Whitehead, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut L Woodward, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E Wright, East Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut T A Womersley, Engineers.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

KILLED.

Sub-Lt D Beathy, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut F O Forrester, Volunteer Reserve.
Acting-Lieut G J Ridler, Volunteer Reserve.
Acting-Lieut C G Walker, Volunteer Reserve.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Col C G Farquharson, Marine Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lt H J Arnold, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut F X Andrews, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lt H A Cassidy, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut H Donaldson, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut P Edwards, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut S Flowitt, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut W H Hughes, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut J S Kessen, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut G A Mandsley, Volunteer Reserve.
Acting-Captain B C Piaepet, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut A S R Perry, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S H Sayer, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lt J E Whitley, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Sub-Lt H W Bishop, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lt J H Cowan, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut E E Constable, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lt C V English, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut H Grant-Dalton, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lt R E Holroyde, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lt W Johnston, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut E Nobbs, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lt A M Perry, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lt J W Stott, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut M E Taylor, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut P S Watts, Marine Light Infantry.

EXPECTANT GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with open mouth and shut eyes that the clerks of the Bombay British Government are expecting the long longed for War Allowance. When is it coming? Can we not be decidedly told whether we will get it or not?

As it is some of the Departments under the Bombay Government are so very miserably paid that the public would be surprised, were they to know the real grievances of the clerks serving under the British Government. It will suffice for my purpose to add that some of the Departments have had no revision made for the last 18 years. Even the War allowance would not be sufficient to meet their wants at this critical period. For a long time clerks in these low-paid departments waited with the hope that one or the other day Government would improve their status, but alas to add to the misery of these clerks there came the war

A LADY'S ORDEALS.

ACTION FOR TRESPASS AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

In the King's Bench, before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, Mrs. Kathleen Cockburn Hood, of Charlwood-street, Belgrave-square, claimed damages against Mrs. C. Daubeney, of Valhalla. Sea View, Herne Bay, and the Rev. Giles Daubeney, The Vicarage, Herne Bay, for trespass, false imprisonment, and unlawful detention of property. Defendants denied the allegations.

Mr. Eustace Hills (for plaintiff, said Mrs. Cockburn Hood had, through no fault of her own, suffered hard usage in life. She was deserted by her husband in 1915 without any means. She obtained a maintenance order against him, by which he was to pay her £1 a week. She was compelled to take proceedings to enforce the order, and this apparently caused annoyance to her husband's relatives. She went to Herne Bay with her two children with the idea of opening a boarding house. It was perfectly clear that from the time she first saw the defendants they were determined that she should not remain at Herne Bay. They said it was not consistent for a lady in her position that she should take in boarders. They did everything to make her life in Herne Bay unbearable. She went to stay at the Queen's Hotel, where she was taken ill. Defendants took possession of her personal belongings. Plaintiff complained that whilst she was ill defendants intercepted her letters. A letter written to plaintiff by Lady Mary Meynell was opened by defendants. She also complained that defendants took possession of a cheque which came to her from Cheltenham, where a fund had been opened for her. Another allegation was that plaintiff was forcibly removed to an Inebriates' Home at Half Moon-lane, S.E., where it was contended that she was kept against her will. It was not suggested by defendants that plaintiff had indulged in excessive drinking, but that she was addicted to taking a drug known as paraldehyde.

THE DOCTORS' EVIDENCE.

It was decided to take the medical evidence first, for the convenience of the doctors in attendance.

Dr. Beckett Overy, who had attended plaintiff, stated that he had seen no signs of her being addicted to drink, and no signs of her taking drugs. Paraldehyde was a mild, soothing hypnotic. It had been taken with his approval by the plaintiff. An excessive quantity would produce drowsiness. The drug had been known for thirty years, and had no intoxicating effect; it was a synthetic product.

Mr. Justice Darling: It is one of the best forms of alcohol, in the eyes of some people, and one of the worst in the opinion of other people. It tastes, bad, and does not make people drunk. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones (for defendant) witness said plaintiff had suffered from nervousness, but she was not hysterical.

Mr. Justice Darling: When people go into hysterics (they used to when I was young), what was that? It is more or less a fit of temper. (Laughter.)

Dr. George Steele Perkins stated that he visited plaintiff at Elleson Lodge, Half Moon-lane, and she subsequently came to his consulting room. He found no evidence that she was addicted to drugs. He agreed with what Dr. Beckett Overy had stated as to paraldehyde. He considered that her health had been affected by her removal to the home.

Mr. Jones: There were no bolts and bars outside the gates at the home.

Witness: The outside gate was locked in the ordinary way.

Mr. Justice Darling: Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jones: Somebody said that some years ago.

Witness said plaintiff was of a nervous disposition, but he found no disease.

PLAINTIFF'S STORY.

Plaintiff then gave evidence. She said she was the daughter of a captain in the Royal Artillery. She married Mr. Claude Beresford Cockburn Hood in 1903, and she was deserted by him in 1915. Her husband was ordered to pay her £1 a week. She was residing at that time at Cheltenham, where the vicar raised a fund on her behalf. With the money raised she decided to open a boarding-house at Herne Bay.

There was a discussion between counsel as to the admissibility of certain evidence.

Plaintiff: Can I speak, please?

Mr. Justice Darling: No, you had better not. The worst of these Courts is that it puts considerable limits on the conversations of ladies. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff, in further evidence, said that Mrs. Daubeney was her husband's sister. When she saw Mrs. Daubeney at Herne Bay she suggested that witness should stay at the Queen's Hotel instead of in rooms, as there was so much gossip in Herne Bay. Mr. Daubeney said it would be out of the question for her to take a boarding-house at Herne Bay, which was "a distressed East Coast town." When she was ill she had a prescription made up at Herne Bay containing paraldehyde. She was told by Mrs. Daubeney that she was to be sent to an uncertificated madhouse. Plaintiff added: Mrs. Daubeney said to a nurse, "I had no idea, nurse, that it was so easy to get rid of a woman who is in one's way." Witness was removed to the home in a motor-car by Mr. Daubeney and a nurse. She was taken there against her will. There was barbed wire around the home. This she found when she wanted to try to escape. Subsequently Dr. Steele Perkins and her solicitor came and took her away from the home.—"The Westminster Gazette."

WOMEN'S NEW ERA.

DEMAND FOR REFORMS AS ELECTORS

There never has been such a meeting of the Council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies as that held on March 16, says the "Manchester Guardian." On the two previous days the delegates had settled private questions of constitution and policy, but to-day they covered the whole field of their desires, demanding as electors the reforms that they had so long urged upon an inattentive Government.

Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, who presided, made an admirable chairman, and the delegates spoke to the point. Some who had to move what were to them quite thrilling resolutions, contented themselves with doing so in half a dozen formal words, the meeting voting thereon without furter discussion, but insisting in every case that the resolution should express to a fine shade exactly what they meant. The result was that while they did not achieve the task—humanly impossible—of working of their whole programme, they got through an amazing amount of work.

The first resolution, moved by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, became, after an alteration proposed by the Liverpool delegate, decision that a special Council meeting should be held to consider the position of women in industry, and that this should be preceded by a conference with other societies with expert knowledge of the reforms that should be asked for, the conference to be held in an industrial centre, so that workers themselves might have an opportunity of attending. It was agreed that the most pressing problem affecting woman after the war was that of her industrial position. One speaker said that it was impossible to estimate what they owed to the working women of this country. If it had not been for what they had done Englishwomen would not to-day have had the vote. The conference will have the widest scope, representating not only skilled but unskilled workers. If possible the special Council meeting to deal with the recommendations of the conference will also be held in an industrial centre.

The advice of experts is also to be asked in connection with the difficult question of the guardianship of illegitimatt children. A resolution was carried demanding a bill to give parents of children born in wedlock equal rights of guardianship, and to safeguard those rights irrespective of the parents' relative economic position, but it was felt that before making any recommendation about improving the position of unmarried mothers and their illegitimate children the opinions of experts should be secured, and all local societies should be invited to make, a thorough investigation and send suggestions.

"TOLERATED HOUSES."

Dr. Martindale, of Brighton, moving the resolution protesting against "maisons tolerees" and calling upon the British Government to put all such houses out of bounds for British troops, said that the question of the physical efficiency of our men at the front was one that immensely concerned the whole country, while the question must also be considered in the light of its effect on women and children. So far 75 per cent. of the patients attending the clinics for veneral disease were married women with children. The real remedy was in the development of an enlightened public opinion. Protest meetings should be held in every centre and votes should be given only for those members of Parliament who would uphold the best traditions of the race—a course strongly urged by Miss Maude Royden, who said Mr. Macpherson must be made to understand that it was going to be impossible to introduce anything of this iniquitous character into this country.

Resolutions were carried in favour of State allowances for widows with dependent children and for widows incapacitated from earning their own living, asking local societies to consider and report on schemes for the endowment of maternity and childhood, and asking the Executive Committee to promote legislation for the improvement of the machinery for obtaining and enforcing maintenance orders.

The income tax as it affects married women, the removal of the bars against women desiring to be solicitors and barristers, are general employment of women police, were subjects of affirmative resolutions, and it was agreed that the N.U.W.S.S. desiring to see women members of Parliament, should work towards this end. Mrs. Fawcett, who the Council earnestly hopes will some day take her place in the House deprecated the suggestion, but urged that the most effective way of securing the right of women to Parliamentary election was by bringing the will of a constituency to bear directly upon the House.

One of the most interesting resolutions (to which Mrs. Fawcett also spoke) was that asking the Government at the Congress of Powers after the war to urge that a lasting peace must rest not only on the political freedom of men but of women, and asking that the envoys to the Congress should include some women. Another resolution urged the Imperial Government to provide that a woman married to an alien should not be deprived of her nationality against her will, but should be given the same choice of nationality as a man.

An urgency resolution protesting against the attitude of the Bench and prosecuting counsel in cases where soldiers guilty of murder or brutal assaults upon their wives had been discharged or condemned to merely nominal punishment expressed satisfaction at Mr. Justice Darling's pronouncement, but pointed out that the essential wrong was in considering the wife as the husband's chattel. Another urgency resolution congratulated London women teachers on their victory, and protested against the recommendation of the first Reconstruction Committee to deal specifically with women's work being one to make the salaries of women teachers on a lower scale than those of men.

(*Revised and considerably enlarged*)

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